WILSON REJECTS PEACE PROPOSALS

President's Reply to Proposition of Pope Benedict

GERMAN MENACE MUST GO

President Declares Such a Peace Plan As the Pope Suggests Would Give Present Military Masters Of Germany An Opportunity To Recuperate In Their Fight For World Domination.

Washington.—President Wilson has rejected the Pope's peace proposals.

In a note dispatched Monday night, and made public here Tuesday, the President says that while every heart not blinded and hardened by the terrible war must be touched by the moving appeal of His Holiness, it would be folly to take the path of peace he points out if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

Permanent peace must be based upon the faith of all the peoples and upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind, he adds, and "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

The President's Note.

The text of the note follows:

"August 27, 1917."

"To His Holiness, Benedict XV., Pope:

"In acknowledgment of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity, and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

Would Foil War's Purpose.

"His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general combination, disarmament and a concert of nations, based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor, and now stands balked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

Cannot Trust German Rulers.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the newborn Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindicative action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter, and it is the test which must be applied.

United States Aims.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rules of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State of the United State of America."

U. S. DESTROYER BAGS U-BOAT.

Attacks Undersea Craft Which Had Attacked British Vessel.

A Gulf Port.—The capture and destruction of a German submarine by an American destroyer and the killing of four members of the submarine's crew, who had boarded a British steamer, is reported by William Raymond Brown, an American seaman, who arrived here aboard a British steamer.

According to the story told by Brown, the submarine emerged near the steamer, but soon after she came alongside the American destroyer came up and destroyed the U-boat.

After the submarine was destroyed the men, who had previously gone aboard the British steamer, tried to take charge of the vessel.

One of the German officers was hit on the head and killed as he was going to the engine room and three others were killed in the fight that followed.

Brown said that only two Germans remained aboard the submarine after she came alongside the steamer.

The Germans who were not killed in the fight on the steamer were turned over to the destroyer as prisoners.

WOMAN MAYOR A MAJOR.

Mrs. Horwitz Named On Staff Of Florida's Chief Executive.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Mrs. George Q. Horwitz, first woman Mayor of the South—she is Mayor of Moorehaven, Fla.—has been appointed major on the personal military staff of Sidney J. Catts, Governor of this State. She will represent the Governor in national defense work and food preparedness movements. So far as known she is the first woman in the country to receive a military commission or be appointed a personal aid to a Governor.

Mrs. Horwitz will be deputized by the Governor to go to Washington at once to consult with the President as to the increased production of foodstuffs. As a major she will be expected to appear in uniform.

Amelia E. Barr, who celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday last spring, has been writing for almost 60 years, and in that time has written 77 books, though the first was not published until she was 50.

TEN SUFF PICKETS ARRESTED.

Six Of Them Were Out On Bail For Similar Offense.

Washington.—Ten women carrying suffrage banners and extracts from President Wilson's speeches were arrested in front of the White House.

Six of them were the banner carriers out on bond pending appeals from the Police Court sentences of $25 fines or 30 days in jail imposed for a similar demonstration. All were boiled to appear for trial.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Second Lieutenant Frederick Wahlstrom, of the Marine Corps, was the first officer connected with General Pershing's American expeditionary force to meet death in France. He was killed in a motorcycle accident.

Unless they furnish bonds by next Tuesday Alexander Berkman, Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, convicted of violating the Draft Law, will be sent to Atlanta penitentiary.

U. S. WARSHIPS CONVOY STEAMERS

Very Few American Merchantmen Being Sunk.

CURBING SUBMARINE MENACE

Depth Bomb With Which the American Destroyers Are Equipped Believed To Have Accounted For Several U-Boats

Washington.—American naval forces are convoying merchant craft across the Atlantic, it was disclosed officially at the Navy Department, and examination of the records show that the loss of convoyed ships by submarines has averaged less than one-half of one per cent.

Details of the convoy system are withheld. It was stated, however that American war vessels are regularly escorting fleets of British, French or other Allied merchantmen across, the protection being supplemented when the danger zone is reached by the destroyers and other patrol craft.

Depth Bombs Effective.

American naval officials believe that an effective system for checking the submarine menace is being built up gradually, but certainly. Many devices and many methods enter into the task. Among other things depth bombs are proving effective. Official reports indicate that American destroyers have accounted for several U-boats with these weapons. No announcement of such incidents will be made, however, unless absolute proof of the fact is available.

No U-boat has been captured by the Americans. It is the best judgment of high officials, however, that several have been sunk by Admiral Sims' destroyers, and they are more confident than ever before, that the submarine menace will be substantially abated as the number of destroyers and other craft available for the work is increased.

Reports from London that the submarines are working now farther at sea than formerly were confirmed by the Navy Department. It may be that new boats of greater size and better seakeeping qualities lend to this extension of the zone of activities, but it is regarded as more probable that the increased and increasing vigilance of the antisubmarine forces is mainly responsible.

Anti-Submarine Weapons.

The effect of the increasing patrol, of the employment of airplanes and of the addition of new devises to the anti-submarine weapons has been to force the U-boats under water to a greater and greater degree. Their effectiveness is limited in proportion. They cannot run down a merchant ship of average speed if kept under water. They can operate only against ships that almost stumble upon them. And all the time they are under water they are consuming the stored power of their storage batteries, decreasing their range of underwater action and compelling them to come up at night and lie idle on the surface while their oil engines are used to recharge the batteries.

The decision of the Navy Department to spend $250,000,000 on new destroyers and destroyer building facilities, approved by President Wilson, is based on the effectiveness of the swift fighting machines as proven by Admiral Sims' forces. Every effort to speed the new program as well as the old will be made, and during the next year the American destroyer force in European waters probably can be more than doubled. Destroyers now under construction are being rushed to completion, and reports on progress are satisfactory.

American experts have developed a depth bomb for use against submarines that is deadly at considerable range. The bomb, containing high explosive, is dropped from a destroyer over a spot where the presence of a submerged U-boat is indicated. It is timed to explode at a certain depth. If the explosion occurs below the U-boat and within a reasonable distance the hull of the underwater craft cannot withstand the pressure but is crushed like an egg shell.

FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN.

Campaign To Begin October 1—Books Close a Month Later.

Washington.—The opening of the next liberty loan campaign has been set tentatively by the Treasury Department for October 1. Subscription books will close November 1 unless the program is altered. The amount, the interest rate, the denominations of the bonds and other details will be announced after Congress disposes of the pending bond bill.

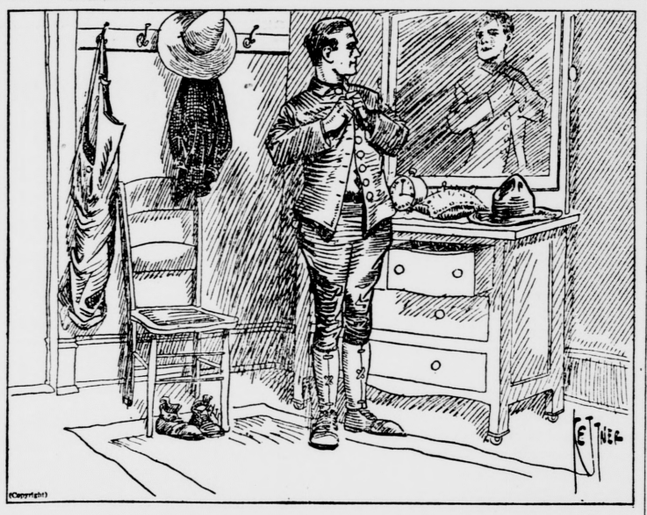
Indications are that the next offering will approximate $3,000,000,000. Whether it will be advertised by the Government through paid newspaper space is under consideration, but Secretary McAdoo said the cost of such an undertaking would exceed the appropriation now available for the purpose. He added that there could be no action until more light had been received as to the coast of an effective advertising campaign and until Congress had decided what amount will be allowed for advertising for future issues.

XMAS MONEY FOR FRANCE.

Suggestion That Americans Deny Gifts To Aid Stricken Villages.

Washington.—Officials of the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, in a statement just issued, urged that the vast sums of American money ordinarily devoted to the purchase of Christmas gifts be used this year to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers in France, to rehabilitate devastated French villages, and to support war orphans and cripples.

Now for That Job Across the Pond



U. S. CHILD LABOR LAW HELD INVALID

Federal Judge of North Carolina Decision to Be Appealed.

QUESTION CONGRESS' POWER

Decision Comes After Three Days' Deliberation and On Eve Of Its Going Into Effect.

Greensboro, N. C.—Federal Judge Boyd, of the Western district of North Carolina, held the Keating-Owen Child Labor Law unconstitutional and enjoined the United States district attorney, William C. Hammer, and his "successors, assistants, deputies and agents" from enforcing in the district the provisions of the Act of Congress, which become effective September 1.

The decision of Judge Boyd came at the conclusion of three days of argument on the constitutionality of the act. The case came before the court on injunction proceedings brought in the name of Roland H. Dagenhart and his minor sons, Reuben and John, of Charlotte, who sought to restrain the Charlotte Cotton Mill Company from discharging the two boys.

In announcing his decision Judge Boyd said he was gratified by the candor of Prof. Thomas I. Parkinson, of Columbia University, representing the Department of Justice, who asserted that Congress has used its power over interstate commerce for the object of regulation of local conditions within the state and the discouragement of child labor. This admission, said the Judge, left the issue clear and brought forward the question: "Can Congress do by indirection that which it undoubtedly cannot do directly?"

"Congress," he said, "can regulate trade among the states, but not the internal conditions of labor." Judge Boyd expressed his approval of laws tending to elevate the condition and moral state of all the people and made it clear that his judgment on the act was based upon his interpretation of the constitutional limitations of congressional power.

Goes To Supreme Court.

Washington. — Federal officials regard the decision of Judge Boyd holding the Child Labor Law unconstitutional merely as a vehicle for getting the question before the Supreme Court, where they are entirely confident the action of Congress will be sustained. It had been assumed when the law was passed that the milling interests would not permit its enforcement without a vigorous fight.

GEN. PERSHING MAKES A MOVE.

American Commander's New Headquarters Near the Camps.

Paris.—The headquarters of Major General Pershing, the American commander, was moved from Paris to a point near the training camps.

General Pershing is greatly gratified at the prospect of being near his troops in the field and supervising their training preparatory to taking their places in the trenches on the western front. The location of the field headquarters is a military secret.

An order was issued establishing a provost marshal's office in Paris. Hereafter all officers below the rank of brigadier general will be required when visiting the city to register and state their business and the probable duration of their stay. Social visits to Paris will not be allowed unless expressly authorized.

LIBERTY LOAN PAID UP.

Final $200,000,000 Received By U. S. Treasury.

Washington.—The last installment on the Liberty Loan, due August 30, brought in about $200,000,000 in cash and short-term certificates. This cleans the books of the Treasury Department and permits the staff that handled the issue to prepare for the second Liberty Loan of 1917.

INTERNES EXEMPT.

Department May Need Their Services Before War Is Over.

Washington.—Hospital internes and medical students who have been more than a year at college may be exempted from military service under the Selective Draft bill by regulations just issued. The War Department is anxious not to interfere with the professional education of these men whose service as doctors may be necessary before the close of the war.

WHEAT PRICE FIXED AT $2.20

Government Sets Chicago Figure on No. 1 Northern as Basis.

CONSUMER TO BE BENEFITED

Findings Of Board Headed By Garfield Announced In Washington After Being Submitted To Wilson.

Washington.—The price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat was fixed at $2.20 a bushel, at Chicago, for the 1917 crop by the Wheat Fair Price Committee, headed by H. A. Garfield, whose findings, reached after three days' deliberation, were submitted to and approved by President Wilson.

Labor representatives on the committee voted first for $1.84 and the farmers for $2.50. After long discussion the compromise at $2.20 was approved unanimously.

Announced By President.

The announcement was made at the White House in the following statement by the President:

"Section 11 of the Food act provides, among other things, for the purchase and sale of wheat and flour by the Government, and appropriates money for the purpose. The purchase of wheat and flour for our allies and to a considerable degree for neutral countries also has been placed under the control of the Food Administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in Government purchases. The price now recommended by that committee —$2.20 per bushel at Chicago for the basic grade—will be rigidly adhered to by the Food Administration.

"It is the hope and expectation of the Food Administration, and my own also, that this step will at once stabilize and keep within bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the price of flour and bread also. The food act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations and these powers will be fully exercised. An inevitable consequence will be that financial dealings cannot follow their usual course. Whatever the advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary machinery of trade, it cannot function well under such disturbed and abnormal conditions as now exist.

To Cut Out Speculation.

"In its place the Food Administration now fixes for its purchases a fair price, as recommended unanimously by a committee representative of all interests and all sections, and believes that thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly stated price for all, and, through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also.

"Mr. Hoover, at his expressed wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the Government's fair price nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

AUTO RACER KILLED.

Captain Harvey Kennedy's Machine Turns Turtle.

Lima, Ohio.—Capt. Harvey Kennedy, San Francisco, a noted Western automobile racer, was instantly killed here when his car cast a tire, turned turtle and crashed through the fence during a race at the county fair. Kennedy was almost decapitated by a sheet iron cowl which he had just constructed on his machine.

DR. OSLER'S SON KILLED.

Edward, Second Lieutenant, Dies At Front, Says London Times.

London.—The Times announces that Second Lieutenant Edward Osler, Royal Artillery, the only son of Sir William Osler, has been killed.

AGAINST ANTI-DRAFT BILL.

Senate Committee Unanimously Reports It Adversely.

Washington. — Unanimous adverse report on Senator Hardwick's bill to prohibit sendin gdrafted troops abroad without their consent was ordered by the Senate Military Committee. Favorable recommendation was given Senator Fletcher's bill providing that enlistment of Americans with forces of nations at war against Germany shall not cause loss of American citizenship.

HARD BLOW TO GERMAN AUTOCRACY

Hope That Spirit of Revolt May Develop.

IT IS GERMANY'S NEXT MOVE

Entente Governments Unprepared For Such Quick Action—Telegrams Of Approval Pour Into the White House.

Washington. — Discussion of President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's proposals in diplomatic circles revealed that even some of the Entente governments were unprepared for the prompt fashion in which the President disposed of a matter of such tremendous importance.

It was realized, however, by the Entente representatives in Washington that President Wilson must have had some good and sufficient reason for acting so quickly. Speculation ascribes the motive to a desire to impress favorably the great Russian convention at Moscow while that body is still in a plastic and receptive state.

While the Germans may wage war with added desperation because of the sweeping indictment of their methods, it is confidently believed here that the spirit of revolt will develop steadily and rapidly among the people in Germany, bringing nearer the day when they will assert themselves to the point where President Wilson may feel safe in listening to peace overtures, in the conviction that they are from German people themselves and not from the overlords and military despots.

President Wilson realizes the force of the objection that has come from some quarters to what might be regarded as a disposition on his part to impose a form of government on Germany. It can be stated that nothing was farther from his thought than such a disposition. He meant just what he said in the note—that the word of the present autocratic rulers of Germany cannot be taken for anything that is to endure unless supported by the will of the people themselves. As to whether Germany has an imperial or a republican form of government, it is conceded that the remainder of the world has nothing to do with the question.

The struggle for parliamentary reform is being watched with the keenest interest, and while it was said at the State Department that no official advices are as yet at hand regarding the developments. It would not be a matter of surprise if there were some sudden and important manifestations of the popular will in Germany. Signs of such an outcome are found in the half-way efforts of Premier Michaelis to meet the demands of the Reichstag committees by his projected cabinet representative of the more powerful political parties in Germany.

Telegrams from all parts of the country poured into the White House, approving President Wilson's course. It met with appreciation at the Russian Embassy.

"The reply of the United States to the Pope's peace note," it was said at the embassy, "seems to us Russians to be an act of highest political wisdom and closely corresponds to the principles and aims of the Russian people as formulated in the declarations of the Russian Provincial Government. Militarism and the imperialistic aims of the German rule have received a new and powerful blow."

Upon motion of Senator Brady, who characterized it as a last farewell to the autocracy of the world, the President's reply was ordered printed in the Congressional Record.

SMASHED THE PERISCOPE.

Steamer Carrying Medical Unit Escapes Destruction.

Portland, Ore. — How a steamer carrying a unit of the American Medical Corps to Europe for service smashed the periscope of a submarine with her guns and averted her own destruction is told in a letter received here by Dr. J. W. Morrow from his son, Dr. Earl Morrow. "It was just after breakfast and I was standing aft," writes Dr. Morrow, "when I suddenly saw a periscope emerge 300 yards astern. Before I could shout a warning our chief gunner had espied the periscope and opened fire. His first shot struck and smashed it to pieces. It sank and we did not see it or the submarine again."

U. S. PAYS SCHOOLBOYS.

Philadelphia Lads Make Money Supplying Tent Pegs To Army.

Philadelphia. — Probably the first payment ever made by the United States Government to schoolboys for army contract work was recorded when a War Department check was received here to pay high school students for the manufacture of tent pegs supplied several weeks ago. The check for $125.87 is drawn to Charles C. Heyl of the Civilian Service and Labor Department of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety.

BRITISH LOST 59,811 IN AUGUST.

12,220 Of These Were Killed Or Died Of Wounds.

London.—The total of British casualties on all fronts, as reported in August, is 59,811, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 1,278; men, 10,942. Wounded or missing: Officers, 4,122; men, 43,469.

Police Commissioner Woods announced that 555 of New York's policemen had been drafted.

The DAIRY

ROB CALF OF MOTHER'S MILK

Expert of Colorado Station Says It Is "Saving at the Spigot and Losing at the Bung."

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

We are beginning to question whether after all it pays in the long run to rob the calf of its mother's milk and try to raise the future cow on whitewash and sawdust, or, to express it with a little more moderation, to try to raise the calf on separator milk and patent foods.

Certain it is that the calf will keep healthier and grow into a better cow or bull if given whole milk, at least as a part ration. Dairymen have figured it out to their satisfaction that whole milk is too valuable to feed to calves and from the standpoint of immediate returns, these figures don't lie. But if we could in some way estimate the ultimate loss in calves that die from this treatment the depreciation in value of mature animals that have been stunted in their growth and the price that must be paid for milch cows, it might look different. Is it not a case of 'saving at the spigot and losing at the bung?'

Feeding Calves in Stanchions.

BUTTER PRODUCED ON FARMS

Amount Is Continually Decreasing According to Investigation Made in Wisconsin.

An investigation made in Wisconsin shows that the amount of butter produced in the farm dairy is continually decreasing and what is produced is generally sold direct to the consumer. The market butter is made in the 835 creameries of the state, 45 per cent of which are owned co-operatively by the farmers. An important feature is that the co-operative creameries are the most successful. They pay the farmer more for his butter fat, pay the buttermaker higher wages, and sell the product for a higher price.

It costs 1.66 cents per pound of butterfat to get the cream to the creamery and 2.33 cents to make a pound of butter. The shipping charges vary from 0.25 to 1.25 cents per pound, depending upon the distance from the market. The investigation brought out the interesting fact that for every pound of butter sold to the consumer the farmer received two-thirds of the money and the retailer one-tenth.

REMOVING HORNS ON CALVES

Application of Caustic Potash When Animal Is Two or Three Days Old Is Satisfactory.

Horns on calves may be removed by an application of caustic potash. When the calf is two or three days old, clip the hair from the spot where the horn buttons protrude. Moisten the end of a wrapped stick of caustic potash and rub on the horn. Care should be taken to see that all of the horn is removed in order to prevent the growth of scurs. The calf should not be turned out into the rain immediately after the operation, as the caustic preparation may wash down into the eyes and injure them. Caustic potash should be kept in an air-tight container or it will absorb water and dissolve.—Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

SALT IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED

All Animals That Consume Large Quantities of Vegetable Matter Require Some Salt.

An important item that is often overlooked in the management of dairy cows is providing them with plenty of salt. All animals that consume large quantities of vegetable food require salt. Unless cows receive plenty of salt they will cease to thrive, and will therefore decrease in milk flow. Some dairymen mix the salt with the feed, but the better plan is to keep it in a convenient place where the cows may have ready access to it when they so desire.

Get New Separator.

Discard the half worn-out cream separator and buy a new one. You cannot afford to waste any butterfat at present prices.

Roots Aid Milk Flow.

Don't overlook the root crops if you are milking cows. Succulent feed aids the milk flow.

Make Churning Easier.

Dip up as little milk as possible with the cream when skimming and the churning will be easier.

"The GIRL WHO HAD NO GOD"

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

AUTHOR OF "K," "THE MAN IN LOWER TEN," ETC.

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ELINOR FINDS HERSELF THE OBJECT OF WALTER HUFF'S FIERCE JEALOUSY AND IS FRIGHTENED WHEN THE YOUTH THREATENS TO "GET" WARD, WHO ALSO IS TORN BY JEALOUSY

Synopsis—For years old Hilary Kingston lived with his daughter, Elinor, in a beautiful home on a hill in the suburban village of Woffingham. The neighbors knew nothing about the establishment, except that the father was quite wealthy, and the daughter, very good looking and gentle. In reality Kingston was head of an anarchist band, composed of Huff, Boroday, Talbot and Lethbridge, that robbed the rich and gave to the poor and oppressed. One day Old Hilary was shot dead, and the course of life changed abruptly for his daughter. The Rev. Mr. Ward, a young bachelor, began to take an uncommon interest in Elinor. Young Walter Huff of the gang confessed his love for her and she accepted it. Then Boroday was arrested on suspicion and his companions perpetrated a country club hold-up to get funds for his legal defense, but were sadly disappointed in the amount secured. Huff burned the parish house, hoping to steal funds that would be raised immediately to rebuild it. Elinor became more interested in the assistant rector after he nearly lost his life in the fire.

CHAPTER VII.

—6—

Ward brought her a cup of coffee, and stood by with satisfaction while she drank it. In his eyes there was a mixture of depression and joy. The parish house was gone, and this girl before him was to marry another man. But they would build another parish house, and who knew—

He drove her up the hill in his small car. At the top of a rise he stopped the car and looked back. The night's devastation showed clearly, a black wound in the smiling heart of the valley.

Elinor watched him.

"It means a great deal to you, doesn't it?"

"It's rather a facer— Of course we will build again, but there are things that could not be replaced. That isn't what troubles me. The fact is, I am afraid I'm responsible.

"I was there last night, alone. I have a bad habit, when I have a mental problem to worry out, of walking up and down a room and lighting one cigarette after another. I am reckless with matches."

Then perhaps, after all, Walter had not done it!

The car climbed slowly. Ward kept his eyes straight ahead. Elinor cast little shy glances at his profile.

"You said you had something to worry out?"

He drew a long breath.

"I have had an offer to go to New York to a big church. It's rather a wonderful opportunity."

Elinor made no sign except to clutch her hands as they lay ungloved in her lap.

"Then you will be leaving—us?"

"No," he said. "I shall not be leaving you."

"You like it here?"

"Very much." He turned and looked down at her. It was unwise. He realized that at once. So frail she looked, so softly, tenderly feminine! And because he knew that, after the night, he had not yet got control over himself, the merest hand-clasp as she got out of the machine was all he dared. But at the top of the steps Elinor turned.

"You will never know just how sorry I am," she said, and went through her garden to the house.

From that Friday morning until the evening of the following day Elinor was quite alone.

Hour after hour she spent pacing the terrace, looking down into the valley. On Friday night, unable to sleep, she threw a negligee over her shoulders and went down to her garden. The village slept quietly, but there was a light in Ward's small window near the church. She remained on the terrace until the light was extinguished.

At dinner that Saturday Boroday's empty place cast a gloom over the meal. Walter Huff came a little late. Under the ease of his greeting there was a touch of uneasiness as he met Elinor's eyes. When the servants left the room, Talbot leaned forward to Walter.

"Now tell us about it," he said.

Huff was frankly triumphant, but he still avoided Elinor's eyes.

"It's working out exactly as I knew it would," he explained. "Having once had a parish house they cannot do without it. The vestry carried only about a third enough insurance. And there's another point in our favor—the rector's away. He's got rheumatism. They are going to take up an additional purse to send him to Baden-Baden."

"When?"

"Tomorrow morning. And tomorrow being Sunday, the assistant rector, Elinor's friend, will have it in charge until Monday morning."

"I shall warn him," said Elinor suddenly.

There was silence for a moment. Talbot smiled. Lethbridge looked astounded. Huff, bending forward with his arms out before him on the table, confronted Elinor squarely.

"That's it, is it?" he said.

"I asked you not to do—what you have done. The children used it all the time. They played basketball there. Besides, my wish should mean something to you."

Huff shrugged his shoulders.

"If I had burned a tenement full of people—"

"A man was nearly killed. He was on the ridge-pole of the church and they turned the full strength of the water on him. I saw it. I—almost fainted."

"You saw it."

"I was there," said Elinor quietly.

Huff rose angrily.

"You were there! And who was it who almost fell off the roof? Your parson, I suppose."

Talbot silenced the boy. It was Lethbridge who took up the argument. He understood her position and sympathized, he said. The fire was a mistake. But now that it was done—He spoke of Boroday's critical condition, of their safety that depended on his, and finding her attitude to be unyielding, took refuge in her father's memory.

"If anything comes out, it will all come out," he reminded her. "It seems to me, Elinor, that you owe it to your father not to interfere. This isn't a new plan. Four or five years ago when the parish house was first built we talked it over here. And it isn't as though we mean to hurt this fellow Ward. It will be three to one; he'll make no resistance."

"Yes," she said. "Three to one. That is the way we fight. Oh, I'm one of you, I know that—but it sickens me, sometimes."

The men were astounded, frankly uncomfortable.

The conference got nowhere. Elinor acknowledged their duty to the Russian, offered all her jewels, in fact, for his defense. But she stubbornly refused to countenance the attack on Mr. Ward. Huff lapsed into sullen silence, his eyes on her. The other men found every argument met by silence, except for one passionate outburst.

"He is my friend," she cried. "I have never had any friends, except once, years ago, a girl. It was Boroday then who used my friendship for her. It was the Rutherford matter. Walter would not remember, but the rest of you—I tell you, I won't do this thing."

Talbot tried a new method. "It's a wealthy congregation," he explained. "It is not much for them, and it's safety for us. If we let Boroday go up, and he thinks what he will about us, he can make it bad for all of us."

Elinor turned on him.

"I don't care a rap for the congregation. Do you think he will let that money go without a struggle? The

The Car Climbed Slowly.

moment it goes into the offertory it ceases to be money and becomes a divine trust to him. He'll fight and—someone will be killed."

It dawned even on Talbot after a time that her solicitude was for none of them. When he realized it, at last, he sat back with folded arms and frowning brows. Here was mockery, for sure; old Hilary's daughter, reared on pure violence, and in love with a parson!—old Hilary's daughter and successor, defying the band in its hour of need, and quoting a divine trust, in extenuation!

In view of her attitude, there seemed to be nothing to do.

"We'll give it up, of course," said Lethbridge, after a pause.

There had never been any drinking in old Hilary's house. Only abstainers were ever taken into the band. But it was the custom of the two older men to remain at the table over their cigars, giving Walter and Elinor a half-hour together. That night, when Elinor rose from the table, Huff, although he rose with the others, made no move to follow her. She looked back from the doorway, a slim, almost childish figure, with beseeching eyes.

"You must all try to think kindly of me," she said wistfully. "I care for you as much as I ever did. You are all I have, you three. It is only that I—have been thinking."

For the first time since the organization of the band, there was quarreling that night in old Hilary's paneled library. At the end of an hour Walter Huff flung out of the door, white with fury. He stumbled through the garden toward the garage, muttering as he went. In the rose alley he met Elinor.

"I was waiting for you," she said simply.

Huff stood before her, and the anger left his face.

"You're the one thing in all the world I felt sure of." His voice was heavy with despair.

"I've been thinking about Boroday—"

"Elinor, how far have things gone between you and this man at St. Jude's?"

She recoiled.

"I hardly know him."

"You think about him."

She looked down into the valley.

"I think of the things he stands for. It just seems to me that, when a man like that, not a dreamer at all, but human and—and keen, when he believes all that he does—"

"It was Ward on the ridge-pole, the one who nearly fell?"

"Yes."

"And you were frightened?"

"It made me sick. I—"

Quite suddenly he crushed her to him. It was as if he meant to drive away this barrier between them by sheer force of his love for her. But, although she held up her face for his kiss, he released her as suddenly, without it.

"You're crazy about him," he said thickly. "I'm not blind. I'll get him for this!"

CHAPTER VIII.

Saturday evening it was the custom of the Bryants to entertain the rector at dinner.

Now, in his absence, it was the assistant rector who dined in the paneled Jacobean dining room of the Bryant house, swallowing much unctuous dictation as to church policy with his dinner.

Not that Ward was mild. But he had an easy way of listening to the advice of his various influential parishioners and then going ahead and doing as he liked. In nonessentials he always yielded. To him the church was so much bigger than its ritual.

That evening Mrs. Bryant had taken up the question of women in the choir.

"Frankly, Mr. Ward," she said, ignoring her fish, "I do not approve of it. It's the feminist movement, I tell you. Before long they'll want to be on the vestry."

Ward glanced up, half smiling. The pear-shaped pearl, which usually hung at his hostess' withered throat, was, naturally, not there. From the pearl to the parish house, from the parish house to Elinor—thus in two leaps of Ward's mind he was far from the subject in hand.

"As president of the Chancel society," said Mrs. Bryant, "as honorary president of the Woman's guild, I protest against women in the choir."

Back to the choir with a jump came Ward's errant mind.

Elinor finds her relations with Huff and Ward becoming daily more difficult. But her problem is solved very suddenly and in an unexpected manner.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHEN HE FOUND HIS TONGUE

Recruit Took Wind Out of Pompous Surgeon's Sails When He Recovered His Wits.

A very pompous army surgeon was sent to a recruiting depot in the highlands to examine a batch of lads who had taken the king's shilling. The abrupt, overbearing manner of the doctor so frightened one nervous recruit that he was unable to answer the first question as to his name and place of birth.

"Why don't you answer?" roared the doctor. "What's your name, I say?"

Still the panic-stricken lad could only stare open-mouthed at his questioner, who exclaimed:

"Why, I believe the fellow's stone deaf!" And, taking his watch from his pocket, he held it to the left ear of the recruit, saying: "Can you hear that ticking?"

The youth shook his head. The watch was applied to the other ear with the same effect, and then the doctor opened the vials of his indignation on the head of the would-be soldier.

"What do you mean by enlisting when you are stone deaf? Why, you can't even hear the ticking of a watch when it is held within an inch of the drum of your ear!"

And then the worm turned.

"She's no' gaun," said the recruit, finding his tongue at last.

And when the doctor holding the watch to his own ear, found that it had indeed stopped, his feelings were too powerful to be expressed in words, extensive though his vocabulary ordinarily was.—Glasgow Weekly Herald.

Love Hides the Scars.

"Love covers a multitude of sins." When a scar cannot be taken away, the next kind office is to hide it. Love is never so blind as when it is to spy faults; it is like the painter who, in drawing the picture of a friend, having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of his face. It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues from the housetops.—Exchange.

Getting Something Out of Life.

You are not getting half as much out of life as you have a right to unless you seek to discover the principle involved in your every experience and in every bit of knowledge that you acquire. The acquisition of wealth or power, the garnering of facts, the sensing of joy, sorrow and other emotions mean nothing in themselves. The reason for all experience is the development of the sensibilities in order to broaden the consciousness of the unity of life.

The Married Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL HERBERT URNER

Originator of "Their Married Life." Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," Etc.

HELEN INVADES THEIR NEIGHBOR'S APARTMENT IN SEARCH OF WARREN'S DRESS SUIT

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mabel Herbert Urner

"Great Scott, what's happened to these trousers?"

Helen, buttoning the straps of her blue satin slippers, threw a kimono over her bare shoulders and ran in to find Warren struggling with his suspenders and stamping down his trousers legs.

"Look at that! Three inches too short! Where the Sam Hill did these come from?"

"Why, you've drawn them up too high."

"Too high? Let out to the last notch. When'd you have this suit pressed?" examining the dress coat and vest he had thrown on the bed.

"Today."

"Well, it's somebody else's! That fool tailer got 'em mixed. Now we're in a devil of a fix!"

"Oh, Warren, he couldn't! It must be your suit."

"It is, eh? How about this—'H. Gordon'," finding the name on the tailor's label inside the vest pocket.

"Mr. Gordon!" excitedly. "Oh, that stupid delivery boy! Dora'll have to take it in and get yours."

With anxious directions, Helen folded the suit over Dora's arm and sent her across the hall to the Gordons' apartment to explain the tailor's error.

But the girl returned with the disconcerting message that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Gordon was in and that she could not make their Norwegian maid understand.

"Dear, wear your dinner coat," pleaded Helen. "The Leonards aren't very formal."

"The dinner coat's all right—but what about trousers? They happen to be in style this year."

"Oh," despairingly, remembering Warren had but one pair of trousers for both his dress and dinner coat.

"I'll see if I can locate 'em," girdling about him his long blanket robe.

"No—no, dear, you can't go like that! Wait. I'm almost dressed. Only Mrs Gordon's so pecular—I hate to go when she's not there."

If it had been any one but the Gordons, worried Helen, as Dora hooked her gown. Ever since the unpleasant maid incident, last winter, their relations had been most strained.

"The tailor who presses the clothes left this suit with us, so you must have Mr. Curtis'," explained Helen laboriously to the Gordons' maid.

"This Mr. Gordon's suit?" smiled the girl. "Yes, I take it in."

"But I want the other suit! You don't understand. The tailor got the suits mixed—" she began again with distinct, painstaking slowness.

"Oh, yes, ma'am—yes, ma'am, I understand! I get you the suit."

Helen waited hopefully at the door, but it was a blue sack suit that the girl brought out. Once more she explained that it was black with a satin faced collar, and the maid came smilingly back with a morning coat.

"Know what time it is?" called Warren, appearing in the hall.

"Oh, I can't make her understand," desperately. "She's brought every suit but the right one."

"Then go in and get it yourself."

"Oh, not while they're out!"

"Well, if we're going to that dinner—we can't stand on ceremony."

"Yes, ma'am, you come look—that'll be all right," the maid assured them.

Reluctantly Helen followed her through the long, dim hall. Though they had lived on the same floor with the Gordons for over two years, it was the first time she had been in their apartment.

Past the dining room, with the table set for dinner, a glimpse of a bathroom with elaborate, but unpolished fixtures, and Helen found herself in an overfurnished bedroom cluttered with cretonne-covered boxes and handmade knicknacks that suggested a church bazaar.

"Maybe you find it here." The girl threw open the closet door.

It was a crowded, disordered closet. The shelves were jumbled with hatboxes and the floor littered with shoes and shoe trees. From a cross rod hung Mr. Gordon's suits. Helen went through them hurriedly. A frock coat, a cutaway, four sack suits, an overcoat—Warren's dress suit was not there.

"Maybe in hurry she left it here," suggested the maid, leading the way into the smaller bedroom that in their apartment Helen used as a dressing room.

Here Mrs. Gordon's clothes overflowed the hooks and crowded the door. On the cross-pole hung her better frocks on ribbon-covered hangers, and among them gleamed the satiny black of Warren's dress suit. The sound of a closing door, and the maid ran out with an anxious, "Oh, Mrs. Gordon—I tell her!"

Helen stood paralyzed. Murmured voices from the hall. The girl was trying to explain. But the next instant Mrs. Gordon, looming in the doorway, stared at her intruding visitor in speechless amazement.

"Oh, I'm so sorry," faltered Helen, "but the tailor's boy delivered Mr. Gordon's suit to us, and I—I came to get Mr. Curtis'."

"You came into my bedroom! This is most astonishing! I never heard of such—"

"Mrs. Gordon, your maid couldn't find the suit," in crimsoning embarrassment. "She suggested that I—"

"And you took advantage of an ignorant girl to go prying through my things?"

"Prying?" flamed Helen.

"You couldn't have waited until I got home?"

"We're dining out—Mr. Curtis is waiting to dress."

The coat and vest Helen had taken from the hanger, and now while Mrs. Gordon looked on in contemptuous silence, with burning cheeks and bungling fingers she was trying to free the trousers from the obstinate patent holder.

As Mrs. Gordon stood haughtily aside to let her pass, there was a heavy step in the hall, and Mr. Gordon blocked the doorway.

In unaffected masculine amazement, he gazed at Helen, an incongruous figure in her airy evening gown, awkwardly holding a man's dress suit.

"Mrs. Curtis was exploring our closets when I came in," began Mrs. Gordon maliciously. "It seems the tailor left her husband's suit here, and she inveigled Jane to let her in while we were out."

"Oh, I say, Blanch, I'm sure Mrs. Curtis didn't mean—"

"I've tried to apologize," quivered Helen, "but Mrs. Gordon persists in misunderstanding. The maid couldn't find the suit—she suggested that I come in and look for it. I suppose I shouldn't, but—"

"Why, that was quite all right," Mr. Gordon was following her down the hall. "I'm sorry you've been inconvenienced. Wait, allow me," as he opened the door.

"Oh, thank you," in murmured confusion. "But I—I shouldn't have gone in while you were out. I wouldn't if I'd stopped to think."

"Please don't let it distress you. I'll explain to Mrs. Gordon, I'm sure she didn't understand."

In her own apartment Helen flew into the bedroom, where Warren was waiting in fuming impatience.

Without a word she threw the suit on the bed and ran into her own room. The mortification of that scene was still too acute; just then she could not rehearse it.

In the rush of getting off, there was no time for discussion. But in the taxi Warren's keen glance rested appraisingly on her flushed face.

"What's wrong?"

"Mrs. Gordon came in while I was there—while I was going through her closet!" dramatically.

"Huh, that was a trifle awkward." Then with a chuckle, "Must've given her a jolt. How'd she take it?"

"Don't laugh," tensely. "It couldn't have been worse. She said I took advantage of an ignorant girl's permission to pry through her things."

"She did, eh?" angrily. "That's putting it pretty strong."

"That wasn't half! Then Mr. Gordon came in, but he was very courteous—he tried to smooth things over."

"Yes, I guess Gordon's a pretty decent sort—but that's the difference in a man's attitude. You and Mrs. Gordon have it in for each other—you two are always squabbling."

"Squabbling?" indignantly. "I've hardly spoken to her."

A moment's silence as, swirling a corner with reckless speed, they just missed colliding with a heavy motortruck.

"Guess that did look pretty bad," muttered Warren reflectively, "you rummaging around in there. Don't much blame her for handing it to you."

"Why, you suggested it," smarting under this injustice. "You had to have your suit—you said we couldn't stand on ceremony."

"Oh, well, it's over now," putting aside the unpleasant incident with masculine indifference. "Forget it!"

"If only they didn't live on the same floor!" deaf to Warren's careless philosophy. "I'm always meeting her in the hall. And now—oh, it'll be unspeakable meeting her now!"

"Yes, you're in Dutch with her, all right, but what's the diff? Don't want to be too chummy with close neighbors anyway." Then as the cab lurched up before a pretentious apartment house: "Hope we get a decent dinner here—not a lot of fancy samples. I feel like some real nourishment."

Willing to Drive a Bargain.

Alice loves sweets more than her mother thinks is good for her, causing almost daily crying spells. But now Alice has the mumps. The doctor had just given her some medicine and, before leaving, patted her and said: "Now, Alice, you'll soon be all right; just be a nice girl and take good care of your mumps." She brightened up at once and answered: "I'll be good. You just tell mamma I must feed them lots and lots of candy."

Its Variety.

"The people who have charge of the making of coins have the cream of government jobs."

"Yes—the cream of mint, as it were."

An Easy Task.

You never know what you can do till you try, and many a fellow can make a fool of himself without half trying.—Philadelphia Record.

Stumble.

Some women are naturally of a depressed disposition, but that is no indication that men are going to fall for that kind.

Worth While Quotation.

"The pleasant things in the world are pleasant thoughts; and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible."—Selected.

MARYLAND

First Regiment Off to Camp

Camp McClellan, Ala. — General Gaither announced that the First Regiment would lead the other Maryland outfits in the movement of the brigade to the training camp here, and that orders to Col. Charles W. Little to entrain as soon as possible had been sent. The First should arrive at Camp McClellan this week if transportation can be arranged. Difficulties in the matter of trains may cause a brief delay.

No Maryland unit was included in a statement given out by Lieutenant-Colonel Goodale, chief-of-staff of the division, dealing with the early movement of troops to the camp. Colonel Goodale said that three New Jersey regiments, three Virginia regiments, the division headquarters troop from New Jersey and a company of New Jersey engineers had been ordered to start for Camp McClellan either Sunday or Monday.

When questioned about the movement of the Maryland troops he said that the War Department was not yet ready for them. General Gaither's announcement about the First Regiment came after he had returned from daily morning conferences with General Morton in division headquarters. He said he had spoken to the division commander at the conference about sending for the First.

The Fourth and Fifth Regiments, General Gaither said, being comfortably established in camps in Maryland, could wait more conveniently to be moved than the First, which was not in camp. They will follow the First in a few days.

The First Separate Company of Baltimore and the Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia, colored troops will be segregated from the white troops, Colonel Goodale said. Mess-sheds are being erected for them now.

The First Regiment will find its camp site ready when it arrives. Work has been rushed on the buildings during the last few days and they are virtually finished. A bridge now being built over a wide creek that cuts off the Maryland camp from the rest of the reservation will be completed by that time and the regiment will be able to march directly into camp without having to make a wide detour around Gaither Hill.

May Command Home Boys.

Any Maryland graduate of the first Fort Myer training camp who has received orders to report for duty at Petersburg, but who would prefer to join a command at Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., may make an application for a transfer and be detailed to train men from his home state.

Adjutant-General McCain, of the army, made this announcement, adding, however, that no blanket order would be issued reassigning the Marylanders from Petersburg to Admiral. It was too late to do this, he said, but the department would give favorable consideration to any Maryland officer who might wish to be sent to Camp Meade.

Several weeks ago the War Department announced that as far as practicable officers from the training camps would be placed in command of men from their home states. Carrying out this policy, nearly all the Marylanders who trained at Fort Myer were ordered upon graduation to report at Petersburg not later than August 29.

Meantime, the Maryland troops, which were slated for training at Petersburg, were ordered instead to train at Camp Meade. This divorced the Maryland officers from their men. It was too late when the decision changing the troops was made to recall all the orders which had gone out to the Maryland officers.

The best solution for the difficulty, the Adjutant-General said, was the plan which has been adopted of permitting Maryland officers to apply for an immediate transfer. These applications will be acted upon immediately and all those who desire to train at Admiral will be given authority to do so.

Shoulders For All State Roads.

The State Roads Commission will ask the next General Assembly to provide an appropriation with which to construct shoulders for all highways which have been improved and which will be improved in the future. The improvement will be urged on the ground that there is a general demand for wider roads. Another argument will be that many accidents can be avoided by the addition of the shoulders.

The commission will also recommend that more stringent laws to regulate use of the state roads by heavy motortrucks, which have been destructive and costly.

The work of building improved roads through incorporated towns is progressing rapidly. Half a dozen towns are now witnessing the work. This improvement has been retarded by the failure of the several towns to make provision for smooth-surfacing the space between the roads built by the state and the pavements.

Four women were injured when Roy Smith, chauffeur of a taxicab company, drove his machine against the concrete culvert of the Western Maryland Railway bridge on the Mount Savage road, near the Narrows, to avoid striking the Mount Savage passenger motorbus.

A tract of land in Clatsop county, Ore., consisting of 2,000 acres, on which is estimated to be growing 100,000,000 feet of spruce, fir and hemlock, has been bought by a paper company of Portland.

The Morengo tribe of Indians will plant $3,500 worth of seed this year on the reservation nine miles east of Beaumont, Cal.

A new telephone receiver is so small that it can be inserted into the ear instead of being held against it.

Under Gruelling Drill.

Camp Mills, Garden City, N. Y.—The boys of the Maryland Coast Artillery, here for a period of intensive training and scheduled for a speedy departure for the scarred fields of France, awoke to the grim realities of preparing for the business of modern warfare.

The Baltimore boys are permanently settled now on an ideal grassy site at the edge of the camp. The canvas which will house them till they leave for France is permanently pitched. A general order issued from the division headquarters announced that the men were to begin immediately with their new trench training. There will be no actual trench digging here; that will have to come once the men are behind the first line trenches on the Continent.

But the men are to be put through a course of sprouts which will whip them into perfect physical condition in rapid-fire order. Hurdles are being erected on the parade ground. The Maryland boys are to be taught to jump so that when the charge is sounded in France they'll be able to go over the top like wild cats, and so at least with as much alacrity as now distinguishes their charges on the cook's tent at mess call.

Captain Robert J. Gill, who heads the Baltimore contingent, is trying to make the long, hard gruelling drill periods just as interesting as possible for his men. One-third of the drill periods is being devoted to the old formations which used to be the prize exhibits at National Guard cantonments.

The rest of the time and there are two periods of three hours drill, morning and afternoon, is being devoted to general gymnastics and setting up exercises. The officers are determined to leave nothing undone which will make the Baltimore lads perfect physically and develop each man's prowess.

And there are to be real honest-to-goodness prize fights in Camp Mills shortly. Jim Corbett, of pugilistic fame, is coming to camp, and he will give the men of the division instructions in the manly art of self-defense.

A large shipment of boxing gloves is coming to camp from New York city in a day or two. Then the men in the ranks who are experienced in the art of boxing will be pressed into service as additional trainers and instructors and once the men have been taught the fundamentals of sparring, they will be pitted against each other like game cocks in a great ring to be erected in camp.

These bouts are not to be denatured affairs by any means. Every man has got to learn to stand up and give and take with vengeance. The bouts will consist of two-minute rounds and rest periods of similar length. The number of rounds to the bouts will be determined later and they will be carried through to their conclusion even though they end in a clean knockout and one of the contenders goes down for the count.

Cumberland will have an armory for its soldier boys and the site selected, for which the State Council of Defense has set aside $15,000 of the state war loan, fronts 100 feet on South Center street and runs back 200 feet to a 100-foot frontage on South George street. It is located just two blocks from Cumberland's business center and was selected by Adjutant General Henry M. Warfield, Comptroller Hugh A. McMullen, Capt. William A. Huster, Daniel Annan and Col. George A. Pearre, a committee appointed for that purpose.

Declaring he would not walk 50 yards further for $500, John Elmer Sowers, 64 years old, wealthy resident of Clear Spring, while hunting squirrels in the mountain near his home, suffering from fatigue, fell dead a few minutes after making the exclamation. He and William E. Toston were together hunting, having driven in Toston's automobile to Sowers' mountain bungalow.

Fire of unknown origin broke out on the farm of W. C. Brogan, about five miles north of Elkton, destroying the large barn, granary and nearly all of this year's crops. Two horses perished in the flames. The loss is about $4,000.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

There are 139,955 motor-cars in Kansas.

An electrically operated coin-in-the-slot machine, which cleans the sides and soles of a person's shoes, has been invented in Switzerland.

Efforts are being made in China to revive the ancient Chinese art of porcelain manufacture, which has fallen seriously behind in recent years.

Between May 1 and October 3, 1898, of the Spanish War, 23 officers and 257 men were killed, and four officers and 61 men died of wounds in Cuba.

The savings banks of the State of California contain deposits amounting to $601,133,318, which gives everyone in the State, man, woman and child, $210.33.

A new automobile tire, asserted to be bullet, nail and glass proof, is now being subjected to experimentation in Australia. It is made of coir fiber instead of rubber.

Because Russia has forbidden the export of aspen wood, largely used by them, Swedish match manufacturers have decided to reduce the size of their matches.

The people in the Pomona district, California, who formerly took but one crop from their land, by intensive cultivation this year will take from two to three crops before December.

Great Britain is now manufacturing and issuing every week to her armies on the western front an amount of ammunition equal to the total stock available for her entire land service at the outbreak of the war.

There are 10,000,000 negroes in the United States.

he Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

tered at the Post Office as second-class matte

MIDDLETOWN, DEL , SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

CZARS VS. THE PEOPLE

FROM immemorial ages kingly tyrants immolated the people upon the altars of their royal ambitions in wars without reason or number. Almost all the horrible wars of ancient and modern times that have slain countless millions, devastated lands and impoverisht nations, have been waged solely to gratify some Kingly whim, or grudge or jealousy, the people having no voice in the matter nor aught to gain—"theirs but to do and die" at the slavish bidding of their "divine right" masters !

Indeed, from remotest times history discloses the royal tyrants even selling their "subject"-slaves as the hireling victims of the quarrels and wars of nations other than their own. The German autocrats did this for centuries. Thus in our Revolutionary War thousands of Hessian slaves were sold to England by their royal owners to come over to America and help George III rivet the chains of slavery upon the limbs of our forefathers.

To-day we behold in our war against German autocracy something of the same sort only in a different form—the masses of the people called upon to give their blood and their money, while our "divine right" kings, the monarchs of Big Business, the money czars, are trying to evade their part in the mere money burden while sharing not all in the blood toll.

The big corporations, the Coal, Steel and Oil barons etc. are refusing to pay their just scot by disgorging but a trifle of the inordinate profits they are making out of the Nation's peril and the people's sacrifices.

The Coal Corporations refuse to abate one jot of their robberies; the U. S. Steel, altho they admit making $300,000,000 in war gains alone, also refuse to relax their greedy hands. It is all right to give freely the Nation's young blood, but our plutocratic czars must be left free to pile up wealth unthinkable, contributing the merest pittance thereof to the country's cause.

England has exacted 80 per cent of the war gains of her Big Business, but our corporation-loving Senate in their war tax tenderly spare these money coiners by asking 31 per cent of their vast profits ! And so all along the line it goes. The same old game, the people yielding blood and cash too, the kings of finance sparing both and getting even greater gains. Congress has commandeered 10,000,000 of the youthful blood of America many thousands of whom will probably give their lives, now why in all reason and justice should not the swoln money bags be also commandeered ? Is wealth in truth more precious, more sacred than human life ! Then draft the money bags more, and thus a little spare the people's blood.

A plea made in defense by the trafficers in the necessaries of life in this crisis is that they are human. But the men who make the greatest sacrifices for their country and their fellow-men are human also.

Uncle Sam has bought 200,000 windproof shirts for his bluejackets. A wind-proof shirt may be fine for bluejackets, but a laundry-proof shirt would find a bigger market.

All we have to do to deal with the spy effectually is to study Germany's method of dealing with those found within her own borders.

The amount of butter fat in the city's milk supply may be slipping somewhat, but the price is holding up good and strong.

"Do not despise prunes," says a writer on food topics. "They are nourishing." They have nourished the jokesmiths for years.

Inventors with schemes that will really put the submarine out of business need not fear the competition.

WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

What can be accomplished in the lessening of disease is shown in a recent report by Frederick L. Hoffman on the campaign against tuberculosis. This was begun in 1906. Commenting on this campaign, the New York Post remarks: "At that time the annual death rate in 35 cities was 195 per thousand. After the expenditure of millions on new hospitals, organizations and clinics, the death rate of last year was 146.8. The justification of the work is evident in these cold figures. Applied to the country, they signify an annual saving of 30,000 lives. But the disease is even yet far from eradicated. In fact, only beginnings have been made in the fight against it. Local outbreaks of it are still baffling. In Detroit, Fall River, Worcester and Newark there was a marked increase last year. The reason is not clear. It may have to do with factory conditions. But differences in nationality have also an important bearing. The death rate for negroes is many times as high as that for whites; and among the whites the rate for Irish and German born and native Americans is far higher than that for Russians and Italians. The facts need still further sifting in order to insure a maximum result from the medical effort and money expended."

There are about 300,000 Prussians and other Germans in the 24,000,000 population of Brazil. These Germans are generally much superior to the Brazilians as a whole. They are good farmers, successful merchants, etc. The German government still claims their allegiance and organized 80,000 of them into "shooting societies," supplying them with arms, ammunition, etc. It was expected that they would be formidable enough to start a revolution to hold Brazil out of the war. But the Brazilian government promptly exerted itself and so forcefully that the "shooting societies" took cover and no more has been heard from them.

Even more significant than the trade relations between China and the United States has been the work of American missionaries in China, than whom no class of foreigners is more friendly, sympathetic and unselfish in their attitude toward the Chinese people. The spirit which has underlain and still underlies the relations between China and the United States is nowhere better illustrated than in the devotion of this comparatively small group of Americans to their useful services in China and in their readiness to uphold the cause of justice and fairness.

Astonishing friendships have sprung up between detachments of men in opposing trenches, which has been expressed by interchanges of presents and messages of good will across the narrow strip of "No Man's Land" at Christmas and on Sundays. "He wants to kill me, but he's a gentleman at that," said an English Tommy, expressing his opinion of the fellows on the other side.

Some folks are pacifists because of their mistaken love of peace, believing themselves more humane than those persons who believe in fighting when fighting is necessary, but quite a good many clamor for premature peace because personally they are not willing to pay the price of liberty and progress.

It is said the fondness of the American sailors in England for riding first-class when on shore leave astonishes the British. They have to learn that the free and independent sovereign citizen of America regards the best as none too good for him if he can pay for it.

It may take a woman seven minutes to find her nickel for the carfare, but when she arrives at the store she can articulate the two words, "charge it" and shift two months' salary so quickly that hubby won't even have time to kiss it good-by.

Somebody has suggested that 3,000,000 eggs could be saved every week if the barbers would abolish the egg shampoo. Also it would save a lot of annoyance trying to dodge an egg shampoo when we don't want one.

Philadelphia is wondering if the country would like another world's fair in 1926. That's far enough away at the present time to be perfectly satisfactory.

A cable says the Germans are now using dogs on the western front, but does not say whether in the sentry service or commissary.

Uncle Sam is doing quite a brisk international loan business. He has $1,203,000,000 out at good rates of interest with his allies.

No matter how active the brain is when a fellow is angry it can't keep up with his mouth.

America has no world policy except its desire to see the world safely democratic.

The Connecting Limbs.

"Painting is the intermediate somewhat between a thought and a thing." —Coleridge.

Daily Optimistic Thought.

The infinitely little have a pride that is infinitely great.

Strong Team.

Temperature and labor are the two real physicians of man.

The Farm Tractor Service Co.

which started business August 10th, 1917, has completed the following contracts for plowing:

At Dan Cochran's farm, Mt. Pleasant, 50 acres.
At Walter H. Shriver's farm, Warwick, 26 acres.
At Jefferson B. Foard's farm, Churchtown, 14.3 acres.
At John Bingnear's farm, Middletown, 15 5 acres.
At John R. Butler's farm, Summit. 5.25 acres,
At Richard B. Merritt's farm, Warwick, 14.3 acres

Our four tractors are working on the following contracts to-day, August 17th, 1917:

At Elijah Bendler's farm, Mt. Pleasant, 25 acres.
At Eugene Minner's farm, Middletown, 6 acres.
At Victor Cole's farm, the Levels, 31 acres.
At Richard B. Merritt's farm, Warwick, 25 acres,
At Charles Carpenter's farm, Warwick, 29 acres.

Our capacity is 100 acres per day. Telephone, or drop us a postal, telling your wants.

FARM TRACTOR SERVICE Co.
(MIDDLETOWN UNIT)
Middletown, Delaware.
Edwin S. Goodnow, President.

Where our tractors go on THAT farm sound agricultural policies are pursued.

Why Gates Half-Sole Tires Outwear Ordinary Tires

Here is the vital part to you--the tread of the Gates Half Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,500 MILES

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners

YOUR KNOWLEDGE

of drugs may be limited, but you can safely trust yourself to us when you have a perscription to be filled. We use the highest grade of drugs in our prescription work and they are compounded by registered pharmacist alone. Our sick room supplies are all of the best.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

Farms for Sale !

Acres	Price
350	$ 22,000
349	15,000
116	8,500
90	10,000
132	7,000
202	10,000
200	20,000
130	3,300
205	10,000
97	7,500
158	8,500
400	18,000
280	18,200
37	6,000
120	15,000
273	21,800
132	9,250
350	12,000
200	8,000
100	7,000
76	3,000
160	16,000
273	10,000
540	15,000
380	30,000
160	13,000
25	2,500
61	7,000
47	5,000
137	12,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

FOR SALE

One Spear Cellar heater, pipes and ten registers complete, nearly good as new. Apply to

W. D. BRADFORD
Middletown Delaware
R. D. No. 2.

Now for Fall

New Fall Goods here and ready. Ordered months ago at Original Price. Cannot be duplicated. Going up every day.

Buy Now

Save money, time and advantage of a Big Full Stock.

New Fall Suits, $10 to $35
Fall Overcoats, $10 to $30
Fall Hats, $1.50 to $6
New Shoes, $3.50 to $10
New Shirts; $1.00 to $5 00
New Ties, 25c to $1.50
Fall Tailoring, $25 to $45

Everything to wear for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

IT'S A POWDER

The Chicks Inhale the Dust. Goes Right to the Spot. Kills the Worm as well as the Germ.

The whole brood treated at once—in five minutes. Saves time— saves trouble—saves the chicks.

Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Every package by mail is guaranteed. Your money returned if not satisfied It is almost infallible. Ask your merchant to keep it

HACKETT'S Gape Cure 35c. pospaid
HACKETT'S Louse Powder, 35c. postpaid

Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin. Money order, currency or stamps received. Address.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. - - Hillsboro, Md

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Fogel & Burstans
The School Supply Store

NEXT Monday School opens and your son, your daughter, will again take up the studies which are to prepare them for a better performance of their life work.

You cannot value too highly this matter of giving your children the best possible education. So every parent is glad to do anything that will help them. Fogel & Burstan can aid you with their big new stocks of every article the scholar needs—CLOTHING of all kinds and all the SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

School Dresses

Pretty Gingham Dresses in plaids and stripes, all the latest styles—colors fast. Handsome Galateas and School Day Cloths, Percales, etc.

All these Dresses are well and tastefully made and trimmed, and will wash without fading.

Middy Blouses, etc.

We never had a finer lot of Middies in our Store ! Every pattern of make, trimming that will please each taste—Then for the cool days we have stout, serviceable Blouses in various colors, warm and pretty too.

School Supplies

Fogel & Burstans are maintaining their name for keeping the largest and fullest stocks of all the articles needed to do good school work—Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Erasers, Crayons, Companions, Straps and Bags, Pocket Drinking Cups, Rulers, Compasses, Handy Dictionaries and all the other school things.

Parents will be pleased to learn that in spite of the big rises in prices, we are able to offer our patrons many of these things at the old prices—our well-known—practice that not only keeps old friends but makes many new ones.

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL 9 P. M.--SATURDAY NIGHT 11 P. M.

FOGEL AND BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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Channell

ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.

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A. C. CHANNELL,
18 Season Owner and Prop.

The Women's College of Delaware

Four Courses: Arts and Science Education, Home Economics, Agriculture.

Faculty of well trained men and women.

New, modern buildings; attractive home life; extensive and beautiful grounds; expenses low.

For catalog and other information, write to

Winifred J. Robinson, Ph. D., Dean
Newark, Delaware

NOTICE!

Estate of Edward W. Manlove Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Edward W. Manlove late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Twenty third day of August A. D. 1917 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Twenty-third day of August A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address
Martin B. Burris, Esq.
Middletown, Del.

Martin B. Burris
Administrator

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

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New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

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Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

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9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8.00 to $10.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment —as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:

Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

TRANSCRIPT $1.00

STATE AND PENINSULA

The Delaware peach season is now on in full swing.

Dover Public Schools will open on Monday, Sept. 10.

Wilmington school will re-open Monday, September 17th

The Cecil county Md., schools will reopen this year on Monday September 10.

The annual Chautauqua will epen in Chestertown Wednesday, to continue one week.

Because of improvements being made to the Laurel school the opening will be deferred several weeks.

After a most successful season, all but two of the public playgrounds in Wilmington have been closed.

Work on the new Government iron pier at Lewes has been completed, and vessels of large draught can land there.

Wilmington Council is considering an ordiance requiring employment agencies to take out a license to cost $100 a year.

Constable William Tinsman has been appointed automobile inspector for New Castle county by Governor Townsend.

Citizens of Newark have collected more than $400 with which to buy gifts for Company E, of the Delaware Regiment.

With much smaller towns in lower Delaware getting free mail delivery, Georgetown citizens will apply for the same.

Carp fishing season has reopened, and the results are proving very satisfactory to the people of New Castle and vicinity.

The American Red Cross with its three million members, are planning to send Christmas packages to all sailors and soldiers.

Market authorities are said to be on the hunt for a farmer reported to have sold diseased poultry in the King street market, Wilmington.

Delaware is to have a monthly newspaper devoted to the interests of the Masonic order, the first issue to appear sometime in October.

Captain George E. Magee has been appointed a Government inspector of vessels at a salary of $1500 a year. He will retain his residence in Milton.

The highest tide of the season swept over the beach at Rehoboth Beach Sunday night, carring beach chairs out to sea and even flooding the bath houses.

The squirrel shooting season of Maryland opened August 25 and will close October 1. Not more than ten squirrels may be killed by a gunner on any single day.

The will of the late Lieutenant Governor Colen Ferguson, probated in Wilmington, leaves an estate valued at $51,600, which goes to his widow and children.

Menhaden have returned all along the coast in greater quantities than for the past six years, and the boats at Lewes are bringing in $10,000 to $25,000 worth daily.

Captain George E. Megee, of Milton, has been appointed a government inspector of vessels at a salary of $1500 per annum. and has entered on his duties.

Because of the scarcity of help many women in families of farmers in the lower part of New Castle county are working in the fields to help get in perishable produce.

Growers are now shipping the early varieties of grapes and the crop promises to be a fairly good one. The brown rot has done some damage in certain localities.

A petition signed by 53 prominent citizens of Sussex county has been presented to the County Commissioners, asking them not to spend any more money on wooden bridges.

Farmers are suffering heavy losses from theives invading their watermelon patches. Automobile parties make a practice of stopping and plugging many melons untill they find a ripe one.

The Benson-Berger Shows will furnish the attractions for the Dover Firemen's Carnival, which will be held here the week of September 17 to 22, under the auspices of the Robbins Hose Company.

It is now stated that General T. Coleman duPont has offered to equip the new armory of Company H, at New Castle, if the appropriation for the construction of the building does not permit its equipment.

Professor Henry Hanby Hay, of New Castle, is addressing unnaturalized Englishmen and aliens to impress upon them the necessity of returning home and fighting, or do their bit by contributing to war funds.

After a most successful year, during which amusements and recreation were furnished many thousand children, the playground season in Wilmington closed with appropriate exercises at the grounds Saturday.

The work of excavating for the new dormitory for the Women's College, Newark, provided for by an act of the last General Assembly, authorizing the borrowing of $125,000, is progressing. The site is in the rear of the present building.

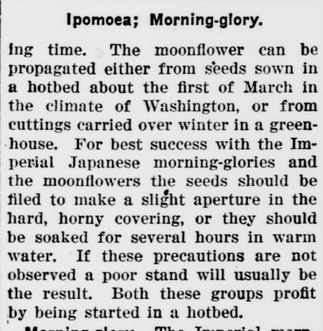
General Coleman duPont offers through Senator Orlando Harrison, of Worcester county, to build and to present to Maryland a road between Selbyville and Showell to connect the Maryland good road system with the road built by him in Delaware. Senator Harrison says he will at once take up Gen. duPont's proposition and will exert every effort in his power to secure the necessary rights of way for the road.

IPOMOEA
(Morning-glory, Moonflower and Cypress Vine)

The plants included under the names morning-glory, moonflower, and cypress vine, while all classed together botanically, are quite varied in form of flower and foliage. Their chief merit rests in the fact of their rapid growth and ability to cover large spaces in a short time. The shoots grow long and are well provided with foliage, two factors which adapt them well for temporary uses, such as covering structures and summerhouses, and for immediate effect upon new buildings. All three of the abovenamed types grow readily from seed, the morning-glory and cypress vine both giving good returns from seeds sown in rich borders about corn-planting time. The moonflower can be propagated either from seeds sown in a hotbed about the first of March in the climate of Washington, or from cuttings carried over winter in a greenhouse. For best success with the Imperial Japanese morning-glories and the moonflowers the seeds should be filed to make a slight aperture in the hard, horny covering, or they should be soaked for several hours in warm water. If these precautions are not observed a poor stand will usually be the result. Both these groups profit by being started in a hotbed.

Ipomoea; Morning-glory.

Morning-glory.—The Imperial morning-glory is the most varied and most beautiful of the group. One of its interesting features is the variety of its flowers and leaves. The latter differ greatly in shape, as well as in size; some are plain green, while others are oddly marbled and blotched with white or yellow. The colors and markings of the flowers vary from pure white to rose, crimson, and carmine through blues and purples of every shade to almost black. There are velvety single self-colors, a few doubles and semi-doubles, others with quilled or feathered petals, many fancifully bordered, blotched, striped, penciled, and marbled—hardly any two plants from a seed packet seeming alike. The vines are vigorous, growing rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. In sowing or planting they should be allowed about twice as much space as the ordinary morning-glory, and in the open should not be sown quite as early in the year.



Ipomoea; Moonflower.

Moonflower.—The moonflowers (ipomoea bona-nox) are the most vigorous in growth of any subdivisions of the genus included in the above list. The leaves are large, frequently 5 or 6 inches across, and the large white flowers, which open soon after sundown, are frequently 4 to 6 inches across. These plants with good soil conditions and plenty of moisture will make a growth of from 40 to 50 feet during the season.

Cypress Vine—The cypress vine (ipomoea quamoclit) is very distinct both in foliage and flower from the moonflower and the morning-glories. The flowers are small, star-shaped, and usually pink in color; they are feather-like both in form and delicacy. The leaflets being fine, the general appearance of the plant is light and airy.

Ipomoea; Cypress Vine.

While the plant does not grow as robustly as those named above, it is well adapted for covering low screens and arbors. It grows readily from seed, which should be sown in a rich border rather thickly, about corn-planting time, and the young plants thinned to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row.

Count the Days.

Reckon the days in which you have not been angry. I used to be angry every day; then every third and fourth day. If you miss so long as 30 days, offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving.—Epictetus.

Hot Stuff.

Recently a Frenchman invented an electric furnace in which all the operations of making and refining glass are carried on continuously with the same source of heat.

ZINNIA
(Youth-and-Old-Age)

The zinnia is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. When sown in April the plants will bloom abundantly and continuously through the entire season. Of late, great improvements have been wrought both in the color and form of the flower. During the month of August zinnias are at their best. To secure large flowers and a profusion of bloom the plants must be given ample room for full development, as well as an abundant supply of food. Strong, rich soils suit the zinnia. If the seeds are sown in a dwelling house or in a hotbed in March and the young plants are picked out once or twice before being placed in their permanent situations more satisfactory results will be secured than from outdoor-sown seeds unless equal care in thinning or transplanting is given. The plants can be used for groups, beds, borders, garden lines, and summer hedges. Their average height is one and one-half feet.

Zinnia.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Peach and Truck baskets, Georges Creek Bituminous Coal stored in our warehouse for immediate delivery. Send your teams along.
Jesse L. Sheppherd.

FOR SALE.—Four burner, gasoline stove in good condition. ill be sold cheap. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A very fine organ. Price $15.00. Can be seen any time at the Middletown Opera House. Call at THIS OFFICE

FOR SALE.—Two horse-power International gasoline engine, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

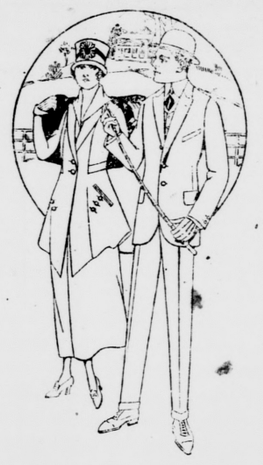
Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue.
Close to Beach, Steel Pier and al attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains.
Capacity 600
W. F. SHAW.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



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You must get a good tailor who can expertly make your clothes to measure and interpret the latest metropolitan styles.

We have all the latest fashions and the largest selection of cloths. Our prices are extremely reasonable.

Come in and let us serve you. We guarantee to give you a suit that will satisfy in fit, workmanship and all wool material.

M. LESSIN
Middletown, Delaware.

WE'LL CHOP OFF CHOPS

for you in any quantity. Lamb chops, veal chops, pork chops—all of the most appetizing description. Try a few and you will be sorry you didn't buy more—they are so good. No reason why you shouldn't have all you want either. Our prices are by no means prohibitive.

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Phone 86.

Delaware College

is the logical choice of every Delaware high school graduate who desires to fit himself to do his life work more effectively.

Courses: Engineering (Chemical Civil, Mechanical, Electrical); Agriculture; Arts and Science (including Business Administration and Teacher Training)

Faculty: Forty university trained men, insuring individual attention for each student.

Equipment: New grounds and buildings costing over $700,000; new laboratory and classroom facilities; large campus; one of the best athletic fields in the country.

For catalog and other information, write to
Samuel C. Mitchell, Ph. D., President
Newark, Delaware

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Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Phone 40 Middletown, Del.

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, Delaware

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als. Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, South east Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.
ON SATURDAY,
THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1917,
At 10 O'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real estate, viz:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in Brandywine hundred, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Wooddale avenue extended, at the distance of one hundred and twelve feet six inches northeasterly from the northeasterly side of thirty-first street; thence northwesterly parallel with thirty first street one hundred feet to a corner; thence by two lines drawn at right angles with thirty-first and parallel with Wooddale avenue extended, one from the place of beginning and the other from the last mentioned Corner feet more or less to where said two lines would intersect the northerly boundry line of this lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sarah E. Bott, Administratrix of Samuel A. Bott, deceased mortgagor and Sarah E. Bott, t, t, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August, 16, 1917.

NOTICE!

I, CHARLES DEVALINGER, owner and occupant of the house known as the National Hotel, situated at Middletown, in School District No. 60, 60 1-2 and 94, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly. In such cases made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Session of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County on Monday, the 17th day of September A. D. 1917, being the next term of said Court for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School District, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said School District, recommend the said application,

Geo. W. Price, Benj. Boyles,
Corbit Vinyard, John P Cochran, Jr.,
J. L. Parsons, C. R. Uhler,
C. P. Cochran, S. M. Rosenberg,
F. J. Pennington, Geo. M Wilson,
Geo. H. Johnson, Geo. W. Johnson,
Wm. Morris, James J. Walker,
Joseph Gary, Oscar A. Husfelt.
CHARLES DEVALINGER.
Middletown, Del., Aug. 17, 1917.

Be Comfortable !

Why suffer hot weather discomforts when Berg the well-known Tailor, will fit you out with a handsome Summer Suit cut and made in the latest style with everything first class that will give you both comfort and health ?

Try one of my Palm Beaches or Cool Clothes, the new light-weight fabrics and you will both look well and feel well. My prices are very reasonable. Repairing, pressing, dyeing. dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's clothing well done. A specialty of Cleaning Palm Beaches and White Flannel suits.

M. BERG,
the Well-known Tailor
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

F. S. Royster Guano Co.
& Reese Brand Fertilizers

We have the agency for these Celebrated Fertilizers. Our stock is ready for your orders.

Conditions, Analyses, Delivery guaranteed.

Water and Rail delivery.

Timothy and Grass Seed.

RICHARD L. PRICE
Phone 44. Middletown, Del.

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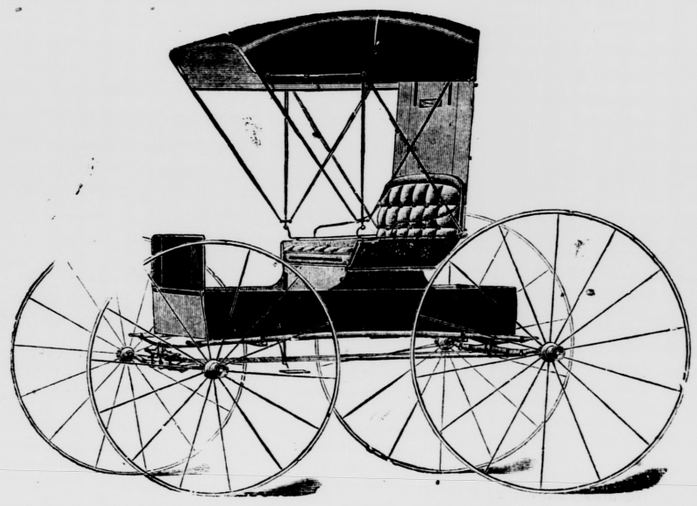
Everybody looks in the Telephone Book.

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. Mc Whorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

BUSTLE EFFFCT IN FALL STYLES

New York.—It would be odd if the edict for elimination of waste material in clothes that has gone forth from the governing factors in dress on both continents, would be responsible for the incoming of the bustle.

So far as the expert observer can see into the near future of autumn costumery which is now being planned, shown and bought, the only actual elimination of material is in the width of the skirt.

There is little sense in being obstinate about the width of skirts; they're going to be narrow, and it is quite as well that dressmakers and women accept this fact without cavil.

Once before in the history of clothes there was a tight skirt which was said to have been caused by the Civil war in America. It became the fashion after Appomattox and remained in fashion for a decade and a half afterward. It was also caused by the necessity for economy in material, as the four years' war had nearly exhausted the commodities of this country.

That skirt was called the tie-back. The front and sides were pulled across the figure so that the wearer could barely step, and rubber bands were put across the back below the waistline, to draw the material up into a series of little puffs. This was as much of a bustle as was permitted.

Persistence Is Amazing.

The persistence of this fashion has been an amazing thing to those who study clothes. Its origin was in the

Here is an evening gown on early Flemish lines. The material is heavy crepe satin, with girdle of cloth of gold. The bodice and train are embroidered in Flemish design. The lining of the train is gold-brown velvet.

fashionable way of walking called the Grecian bend, which was the absurd predecessor of the equally absurd debutante slouch.

In the days of the tie-back skirt, little girls would secure safety pins by indirect means, and pull the fullness of their skirts back and up, thus having a little fluff of their own below the waist. They were always caught at this by their mothers and nurses, because the safety pins tore the material and made gaping holes.

Again, in this day of elimination of waste through the necessities of war, we are to be put into the tight skirt with its fullness arranged at the back in a series of slight flares.

It is not possible to say with any degree of certainty whether this skirt will be widely accepted when the autumn comes. Reporting, and not prophecy, is the duty of those who try to give the news of dress as it comes out week after week.

The American designer, as well as the French one, has gone in for this upward tilt of material at the end of the spine and it may be that the later fashions will accentuate it.

Whatever may be the fullness, though, at any special spot on the skirt, those who are regarding the question of new clothes must remember that the hem will be almost as narrow as it was in the days of the hobble skirt.

There is a marked tendency toward the sheath skirt in several of the new costumes. The material slinks into the figure after it leaves the waist, and the hem provides only a stepping width.

The shortness of the skirt for street wear is necessary. In the spring there was a decided tendency to lengthen skirts, and many conservative women adopted the fashion with enthusiasm, but if a skirt is to be exceedingly narrow, it cannot be long. It would be too utterly inconvenient for women who are plunged into a series of activities.

Jackets of Two Kinds.

It has already been announced that two kinds of jackets will prevail in the autumn. One is hip-length and one is hem-length. The latter is called a polonaise and the former is called a jacket.

The revival of the polonaise is merely a contribution to the fashion for top coats. One can use a polonaise over any kind of skirt and blouse, and if it is lined in the colorful and interesting way that prevails among tailors today, it presents itself as a garment of rare merit.

The short jacket, however, as it will be worn this autumn, is a bit of costumery that is taken by the back of the neck and pulled out of the family album.

Whether or not the peculiar vaudeville trick of presenting a family album in song and living pictures, which has spread over New York through the success of one of the musical revues of the season, was the predecessor of this short, tight jacket, nobody can tell. It is a far-fetched idea, no doubt, but don't you think it is rather interesting that the stage folk should get up a family album scene that runs through vaudeville fashions as dancing does, and that, now, suddenly, that coat and skirt should be launched into costumery?

One of these jackets which will undoubtedly prove a success because it has been issued by a dominant house, has a little bustle all its own. It belongs to a skirt that is quite narrow, and it has a bit of an upward pull from knees to waistline at the back—a pull so slight that it is not always noticeable.

The jacket fits the figure, curves into the waistline at the back and then flares out into a series of folds that give the bustle effect. It is buttoned in a straight line down the front. There is a band of velvet above the hem of the coat. The buttons are covered with the wine-colored velour that makes the suit. The collar is very high, soft in its folds, rolls over backward to the neck line and is trimmed with a band of velvet.

Fasten From Chin to Hem.

Revers are abandoned by the tailors and dressmakers. Where one coat will have them, sixteen others will be fastened in a straight line from the chin to the lower edge. All the collars are high, but soft and enveloping the neck and chin in the manner that was considered correct in the eighteenth century.

Mind you, this style is not the only powerful note in fashion that is brought out for jackets. It is one of several other details, and a woman will have the chance to accept what she wishes.

This latter situation will be the hope and the downfall of many women. Left to themselves to choose among a heterogeneous mass of material, the best minds will grow confused and go wrong. On the other hand, highly trained judgment will give to women the chance to express their individuality and look a little unlike their neighbors.

It may be said, however, that the coat that fastens in a line down the front, the buttons running straight through the high, rolling collar, will be the most noticeable change in street costumery that will take place in the fall.

The narrow skirt has already been accepted here and there, and there are hundreds of women who have never given it up, so its widespread acceptance will not cause quite the same ripple of interest that will be given by this family album coat with its upward tilt at the back, its point in front, its long, slim waistline under the arms, and its row of colored buttons on which one will be tempted to say the old nursery rhyme, "Richman, poorman, beggarman, thief."

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The Shirtwaist Dress.

The shirtwaist dress, sometimes made of tub or shirting silk, again of crepe de chine and frequently of shirting flannel, is one of the favorites of the present season. No well-ordered wardrobe is considered complete without one of these charming little frocks, which are as attractive for simple morning or porch wear as they are for tennis or other sport. Usually a striped weave is selected, with collar and cuffs of white or plain blending color, giving a pretty trimming touch to the garment. Obviously in the most useful type of shirtwaist dress, waist and skirt are securely joined, so there is no uncomfortable "slipping apart" no matter how strenuous is the sport indulged in.

Only a third of South America's population is of pure white blood.

BLACK CRYSTAL TO BE USED

Seen on Ribbons Which Are Manufactured in Paris and Are Declared Bits of Art.

The manufacturers in Paris who are making the new ribbons for autumn and the manufacturers who are making crystal for the new winter blouses, must have had some secret method of communication that made them join hands in promoting black.

The cables say that the ribbons in Paris are bits of art; that they should be used on walls and as household decoration, rather than on gowns. They have black foundations, on which are worked wonderful Chinese designs. They look as though they came out of the fifteenth century, when no man was hurried and each man loved his task.

The black crystal is not exactly a new note in decoration, at least not as far as Paris and a few ultra-fashionable houses in America are concerned, but the majority of people have never seen or used it. It is now being produced in amazingly lovely shapes, and already the public has learned to appreciate it as a wonderful bit of decoration in the house.

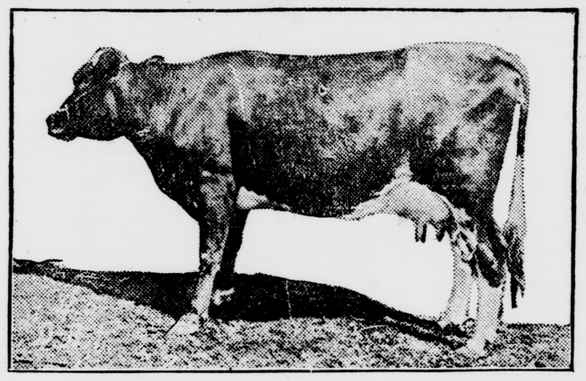
A good deal of this crystal is enlivened with a cherry red rim. Vases, flower bowls, fruit plates, baskets and candlesticks are some of the smaller articles of decoration that are shown in black crystal.

That Simple Gown.

The extravagance of today's fashions lies in the beauty and sumptuousness of the fabrics and the enormous amount of handwork which is put on even the littlest sort of little dress, says Harper's Bazar. The straight, slim morning dress of chiffon strikes the casual observer as being modest and unassuming, but the initiate gives one look at the marvelously beautiful embroideries, the layers of chiffon underneath and the softness of the satin slip, and realizes at once where the expense comes in.

A flower stand, normally of small size, but which can be expanded to fill an ordinary-sized window, is the recent invention of a German.

RECORDS DETECT UNPROFITABLE COWS



D. D. 200—8-10-16—5,000.

REPORT FOR INDIVIDUAL COW. Year 1915

Name of cow Fannie No. 45 Breed Gr. Jersey Date of birth 6/10—1909

Month.	Milk.	Fat.	Butterfat.	Price per lb.	Value of butterfat.	Price of skim milk per 100.	Value of skim milk.	Total value of products.	Cost of feed per month.	Profit per month.
	Pounds.	Per cent.	Pounds.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
January	1105.6	4.9	54.17	35	18.96	25	2.21	21.17	7.83	13.34
February	880.8	4.1	36.11	"	12.64	"	1.76	14.40	8.16	6.24
March	936.6	3.4	31.84	"	11.14	"	1.94	13.08	8.41	4.67
April	792.5	3.4	26.94	"	9.43	"	1.39	10.82	5.64	5.18
May	640.2	4.6	29.44	"	10.30	"	1.23	11.53	5.49	6.04
June	587.7	4.0	23.50	"	8.22	"	1.17	9.39	4.37	5.02
July	588.2	4.1	24.12	"	8.44	"	1.15	9.59	3.69	5.90
August	434.2	3.8	16.50	"	5.77	"	.87	6.64	3.32	3.32
September	173.9	4.7	8.17	"	2.85	"	.33	3.18	1.46	1.72
October	42.7	5.0	2.13	"	.74	"	.08	.82	1.00	—.18
November		Dry.							1.67	—1.67
December	195.5	4.4	8.60	"	3.01	"	.37	3.38	7.57	—4.19
Total	6377.9		261.52		91.50		12.50	104.00	55.61	48.39

*Gallon or pound. †Milk, cream, butter, or butterfat.

Date: When fresh 12/22—'15. When bred 3/19—'15. When dried off 10/25—'15

REPORT SHOWING YEARLY PRODUCTION OF COW.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dairy cows of the United States now number approximately 22,000,000. The milk, cream and manufactured products, as butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, etc., from these cows have an estimated value of nearly $1,000,000,000.

In nearly all herds of which records have been kept it has been found that individual cows differ widely in production, even with the same feed and care; and this difference exists among all kinds of grade and purebred dairy cows, as well as among cows of common stock. In 1915, in Wisconsin's 47 cow-testing associations, out of 16,700 cows tested, 3,375 were disposed of as unprofitable—about one in every five. Using this proportion in the total number of dairy cows in the United States, 4,400,000 cows would be eliminated as unprofitable. It seems only sensible, therefore, that the dairyman should make every effort to discover the unprofitable cows and weed them from the herd. Through the keeping of records the unprofitable cows can be detected and eliminated and the profitable cows kept in the herd for breeding purposes. The next step is to perpetuate these good qualities by using a registered bull of dairy merit. But that is another story.

Fallacious Belief.

Many dairymen believe that they can pick out their best producing cows without keeping a record. The fallacy of this belief is demonstrated every day by the records of the cow-testing associations throughout the country. Seven cows maintained on a dairy farm are taken as a basis for the record-keeping work to be illustrated. While the cows are all grade Jerseys, they possess individual characteristics that affect materially their net profit to the owner. Is it possible to tell by looking at these cows how much milk they will produce in one year, what it tests, and how much profit they will return to the owner?

The first step in determining the efficiency of each cow is the keeping of a debit and credit account, in which the cow is charged with the cost of the hay, silage and grain she consumes and credited with the value of the milk produced. The dairyman can keep such a record at very little expense. To begin this work he must have a milk scale and a supply of record sheets. A spring balance, or milk scale, made especially for weighing milk, may be purchased from any dairy-supply house at approximately $3. Sample record sheets may be obtained through the state extension department, or through the dairy division, bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. On the monthly milk and feed record sheet are entered the names of the cows and the weights of the different feeds consumed and of the milk produced at each milking. A ten-day period has been found to be a convenient unit of time in the feed record, since changes in feed rarely are made oftener. The milk is recorded at each milking and totaled for the month. For the period that the cow is dry it is nevertheless necessary to keep the record of feed consumed, so that the total cost of feed for the year may be considered in determining the profit or loss.

Weighing the Milk.

The milk scale is graduated in pounds and tenths, so that it is easy to add the figures on the milk sheet. The dial has two hands; the black one indicates the actual weight, while the red is adjustable and can be set at any desired weight. The empty pail or weighing can is hung on the scale and the red hand set at zero, and the black hand indicates the weight of the pail. When the milk is weighed in the pail, the red hand indicates the net weight of the milk, and the black hand the gross weight.

By the use of an extra pail, the weight of which can be adjusted with the red hand on the milk scale, the regular milk pails need not be used for weighing milk.

The milker in large commercial dairies usually wears a white suit, but any clean, washable, outside clothing is satisfactory.

PARSNIPS ALL WINTER

Parsnips may be allowed to remain in the ground and dug as needed, as freezing does not injure them.

As it is a difficult matter to dig them when the ground is frozen, it is advisable to store a small quantity in the storage room in the basement of the dwelling or in the out-door storage cellar for use during the winter periods when the ground is frozen.

Write for Farmers' Bulletins 847 and 879, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which furnishes information on storage, free of charge.

BUY LIMESTONE NOW FOR USE IN AUTUMN

Men and Teams Now Have Greatest Leisure, Roads Are Good and Dry.

The most convenient time to apply ground limestone is in late summer or early fall. It is at these times that there is the greatest leisure of men and teams, the roads are good and the fields are dry enough to go over without serious trouble. This year, however, the threatened car shortage makes it important to get the lime in as soon as possible, even if it must be stored for use.

Another reason for applying lime in the fall is that it is always best to apply it on land prepared for a crop, and the preparation of land for wheat offers a good place for its application, since farmers are usually too busy or the ground is too soft to apply it before corn. Moreover, clover is the crop which is usually most benefited by lime, and clover ordinarily follows the wheat. As a rule, the wheat crop itself will not show great benefit, unless the land is very sour. Since lime is applied to sweeten the soil, and thus influence all crops, but particularly clover, and since it is usually applied at rather infrequent intervals, it does not matter greatly to which crop application is made. M. F. Miller of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture suggests that the time of application depends largely on convenience.

There is a prevailing opinion that since lime does not give the quick response secured from fertilizers, that it is not a good war measure application. This is true in part, but since the war may last indefinitely, and since the period of food shortage will doubtless continue several years after the war has closed, every measure which will increase soil productivity should be considered. Clover must be grown to supply nitrogen. On many soils lime is essential to successful clover culture. The use of lime should steadily increase, therefore, regardless of war conditions.

Kill Tree Borers.

Carbon bisulphide put on cotton and pushed well into the holes in which tree borers are at work will destroy the insects. As soon as the cotton is put in, cover the hole with grafting wax, clay or putty.

Protein From Alfalfa.

An acre of good alfalfa furnishes twice as much protein as a ton of bran, four times as much as a ton of cornmeal, and nine times as much as an acre of timothy.

Careless Farmer Pays.

The farmer who uses the swill pail for feeding calves or who hangs the pail on a post between feedings without washing it, will soon be looking for a cure for calf scours.

Keep Tomato Vines Trimmed.

Keep the tomato vines on the stakes trimmed.

Save All Seeds.

Save seeds of all plants possible. They will be useful next year.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 9

BENEFITS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 1.

GOLDEN TEXT—But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank—Daniel 1:8.

The book of Daniel, with the great prophecies, fulfilled and unfulfilled, is one of the most interesting and important in the Bible. Without a grasp of the prophecies of this book it is absolutely impossible for one to know the New Testament and the times in which we live. Daniel gives an outline of the entire period of time from the passing of supremacy to the Gentiles in Nebuchadnezzar to the final overthrow of the Gentile dominion, to the establishment of the millenial kingdom. The course, character and end of Gentile dominion are given. It is that period known in Scriptures as the "times of the Gentiles" (Luke 21:24).

The book of Daniel falls into two parts: Part I (chapters 1 to 6), in which the prophet appears as the divinely chosen interpreter of dreams; part II (chapters 7 to 12), in which the prophet appears as the mouthpiece of God, setting forth in visions, not dreams, the times of the Gentiles. The book is written in two languages, Hebrew and Aramaic—chapter 1:1-2.3 and chapters 8 to 12 (Hebrew); chapters 2:4-7:28 (Aramaic). The part which concerns the Hebrews was written in their own tongue and the part which concerns the empires of the world is written in their tongue.

I. Daniel's Home Leaving (vv. 1-4). He was carried away to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar in the first siege of Jerusalem. This was a great trial for his own heart. He seems to have been about fourteen years of age. For a boy who loved his home and the house of God it was a great trial to be thrust out and dragged away to a foreign country. It was not only a trial to him, but doubtless to his parents also. They no doubt were anxious, and sincerely prayed for him.

II. Daniel's Trials and Difficulties (vv. 5-13). It was the custom for the best of the captives to be selected and trained for service in the land of captivity. They usually selected those of the royal house for such training.

1. Change of name. Among the Hebrews names were given to children, which were significant. Daniel means "God is my judge." The significance of the name then was that all problems of life were submitted to God for decision. This was the secret of Daniel's life. This purpose of his parents seems to have been instilled into his very life and being. So thoroughly did he imbibe this spirit that in all things he made God arbiter of his plans and purposes. The object no doubt in the change of name was to obliterate his national and religious connection and identify him with the heathen people. The king of Babylon evidently liked Daniel's appearance and scholarship, but was averse to his religion. It is the same today. Nations and individuals are perfectly willing to recognize and utilize the scholarship and efficiency of Christian ministers and missionaries, but are not willing to embrace their religion. The name which Daniel received by which he was to be known in Babylon was Belteshazzar, which means Bel's Prince. This in its bearing upon Daniel would be, the chief one, or the one whom Babylon's chief god favors. Back of the change of name was Satan's attempt to wipe out the name of the true God and have these young men lose their separation and become assimilated with the heathen. There is much in a name. Happily in this case, however, the change of name did not make a change of disposition. Daniel was in Babylon, but he did not do as the Babylonians did. Doubtless, parental discipline in this case had done its work.

2. His conscience tested (vv. 5-8). It was with reference to the king's meat and the king's wines. It is ever to be borne in mind that conscience is the groundwork of human character. It is the law which must be followed. No doubt Daniel was taunted and laughed at for his fidelity, just as all men and women today who are loyal to their convictions must experience, for all who will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution.

3. His religious life. This involved his refusal to eat meat and drink wine which was contrary to his teaching. Also it involved his praying three times a day. This program he loyally carried out, even when it meant death. His praying was not done altogether in secret. He called upon God even when those who were opposed to him could see him.

III. His Success (vv. 14-21). 1. Physical health (v. 15).

Godly and temperate living pays. The king's meat and wine would have been pleasant to the palate, but would have meant compromise of conscience.

2. Mental growth (v. 20). He was ten times superior to his comrades. It is always true that those who abstain from indulgence in the use of wine have clearer minds and are mentally better equipped for their work than those who indulge.

3. Social. Daniel stood before the king. No higher position of honor could have been given him.

4. Temporal. He became president of the College of Wise Men and prime minister of the nation. This position he continued to hold through several dynasties.

5. Spiritual (v. 17). Because of Daniel's loyalty to God, Nebuchadnezzar's dream was revealed to him and he was giving visions sketching the whole history of the world. No statesman his equal has ever appeared.

Orchard Information

SPRAY TO SAVE FRUIT CROPS

Maximum Production of Paramount Importance—Sufficient Attention Lacking in Orchards.

Fruit, either in fresh, dried, canned, preserved, or jellied form, is a food product of recognized value. The maximum production of good fruit at this time is, therefore of paramount importance. Directly concerned in the production of such fruit are spraying operations for the control of various insects and diseases.

Owners of commercial orchards have long recognized the importance of spraying, but there are many small orchards and so-called home orchards, the owners of which have not adopted spraying operations, or do not give sufficient attention to the work. The

Spraying Pays.

uncared-for condition of such orchards is too often revealed by the great number of windfall fruits and the inferiority of that which remains on the trees.

No single feature of orchard practice yields so high a percentage of benefit as spraying, often increasing the value of the product several hundred per cent. Every fruit grower, large or small, has it within his power to save his fruit from loss by insect and fungous pests, and thus add materially to the food supply of the nation. Spraying is now recognized by progressive growers as an exceedingly cheap form of insurance, not only protecting the fruit during the growing season, but insuring its proper keeping in storage.

FARM APPLE STORAGE HINTS

Fruit Keeps Better Where Dipped in Bordeaux Mixture—Prevents Decay and Kills Fungi.

Dipping apples in bordeaux mixture causes them to keep better when stored under farm conditions, according to experiments conducted by the Vermont experiment station. The effect of the bordeaux mixture is to prevent decay, which is does, no doubt, by killing the fungi on the skin of the apples. This treatment also helps to preserve the flavor of the fruit. Copper sulphate, lime water and paraffin were also used as dips, but none were so effective as bordeaux mixture. In these experiments various materials were used in which to pack apples, including sawdust, cork and paper. But most of the materials, though keeping the fruit cooler, impaired the flavor of the apples and caused them to shrink. Hardwood sawdust was the best of the materials used for packing. Apples kept best when immersed in bordeaux mixture and then packed in hardwood sawdust, but apples merely dipped in bordeaux mixture kept their flavor as well or better.

DRESSING FOR THE ORCHARD

Much Depends on Age of Trees and Their Condition—Spread Manure Evenly on Surface.

A proper dressing for the orchard, just the right quantity, will depend upon the age of the trees and their condition. If trees are large and have been neglected, they will require more than in the case of young trees which have had attention. To begin at the beginning, young trees lately set in rich soil need no manure, but after eight or ten years, when they begin to produce and there is an evident decline in vitality, feeding should begin. The decline will be manifested by a slower growth and a poorer quality of fruit. At this stage perhaps two wheelbarrow loads will be sufficient for the first application. And this should not be piled up close about the tree, but be spread out upon a space as large as the top of the tree. It is not necessary to dig this manure into the soil. Leave it on the surface, well and evenly spread, so that it will retard weed growth and conserve moisture.

CARING FOR ORCHARD TOOLS

Where Used for Cutting Out Cankers or Other Diseases Good Disinfectant Should Be Used.

In pruning an orchard where blight cankers or similar trunk diseases exist, the tools ought to be disinfected by wiping them with a corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) solution after each diseased area is cut into and before they are used on another healthy limb. This avoids the spread of the blight from the diseased to the healthy parts.

Whitewash.

It is an excellent plan to whitewash the trees, filling the cracks in the bark with lime, so as to fill up many hiding places of fruit pests, as well as to destroy many which are in hiding.

Avoid Drastic Pruning.

Drastic pruning strikes at the vitality of the tree.

Use Disk or Harrow.

Cultivate your alfalfa or meadows by using a disk or alfalfa harrow.

BIG CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Good Yields of Wheat, Splendid Production of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Wool.

The latest reports give an assurance of good grain crops throughout most of Western Canada, where the wheat, oats and barley are now being harvested, about ten days earlier than last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all "doing their bit" in a noble way towards furnishing food for the allies.

While the total yield of wheat will not be as heavy as in 1915, there are indications that it will be an average crop in most of the districts. A letter received at the St. Paul office of the Canadian Government, from a farmer near Delia, Alberta, says harvest in that district is one month earlier than last year. His wheat crop is estimated at 35 bushels per acre, while some of his neighbors will have more. The average in the district will be about 30 bushels per acre. Now, with the price of wheat in the neighborhood of $2 per bushel, it is safe to say that there will be very few farmers but will be able to bank from forty to fifty dollars per acre after paying all expenses of seeding, harvesting and threshing, as well as taxes. The price of land in this district is from $25 to $30 per acre. What may be said of this district will apply to almost any other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many farmers have gone to Western Canada from the United States in the past three or four years, who having purchased lands, had the pleasure of completing the payments before they were due. They have made the money out of their crops during the past couple of years, and if they are as successful in the future as in the past they will have put themselves and their families beyond all possibility of lack of money for the rest of their lives. It is not only in wheat that the farmers of Western Canada are making money. Their hogs have brought them wealth, and hogs are easy to raise there—barley is plentiful and grass abundant, and the climate just the kind that hogs glory in. The price is good and likely to remain so for a long time.

A few days since a farmer from Daysland, Alberta, shipped a carload of hogs to the St. Paul market, and got a higher price than was ever before paid on that market. Two million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was received at Winnipeg for Western hogs during the first six months of this year. 181,575 hogs were sold at an average price of $15 per cwt., and had an average weight of 200 pounds each. The raising of hogs is a profitable and continually growing industry of Western Canada, and this class of stock is raised as economically here as anywhere on the North American continent. There is practically no hog disease, and immense quantities of food can be produced cheaply.

It has been told for years that the grasses of Western Canada supply to both beef and milk producers the nutritive properties that go to the development of both branches. The stories that are now being published by dairymen and beef cattle men verify all the predictions that have ever been made regarding the country's importance in the raising of both beef and dairy cattle. The sheep industry is developing rapidly. At a sale at Calgary 151,453 pounds of wool were disposed of at sixty cents a pound. At a sale at Edmonton 60,000 pounds were sold at even better prices than those paid at Calgary. The total clip this season will probably approximate two million pounds. Many reports are to hand showing from six to eight pounds per fleece. 35 carloads were sent to the Toronto market alone.—Advertisement.

Black-Cat Luck.

A certain resident in a country suburb, says the Guardian, makes a point of keeping open the doors and windows of his house. As he sat in one of his breezy rooms the other evening, waiting for dinner, his wife came in from the kitchen.

"We've just had a visit from a black cat," she said.

"Ah," he replied, "that's good. Black cats are lucky, you know."

"Yes," answered his wife, who dislikes cats, "this one was certainly lucky. It has run off with the cod steak I was just going to cook for you."

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 60 cents.

Apparently So.

"If you refuse me my life will be an aching void."

"Another suitor told me that once."

"What happened?"

"He has a wife that weighs over 200 pounds and it strikes me that his life is rather full."

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Giving Him a Scare.

A young soldier had gone to the theater with a friend. The play dragged and he fell asleep. An hour later he was awakened by the voice of an actor saying:

"We have been here five days."

"Bless me! and I had only leave to stop out till midnight!"

A man makes more good resolutions when he is broke than at any other time.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ETTA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

In 1917.

The other day a farmer boy with a load of hay pulled up before a crowd of men in Indianapolis.

"Where is the nearest blacksmith shop?" he asked.

"Not a single man could tell him what he wished to know.

Then a dusty touring party from somewhere in America pulled up.

"A garage——?" the driver started to query.

"Half a block down," answered half a dozen of the crowd in a chorus.—Indianapolis News.

NEVER HAD A CHILL
After Taking ELIXIR BABEK

"My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try **Elixir Babek.** I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Helms, 302 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Elixir Babek 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

SMASHED ALL SPEED LIMITS

As Cal Sized Up the Situation, That "Cyah" Certainly Must Have Been Traveling Some.

H. C. Frick said in Birmingham, where he had come to attend a liberty loan meeting:

"The crack troops of the kaiser—some call them cracked troops now—are hiding in caverns forty feet under ground. The man who now thinks German militarism a wonderful thing is as badly doped as Cal Clay of Nola Chucky.

"Cal was escorting some ladies from Nola Chucky to Paint Rock, and as they passed a planter's the planter was playing with a powerful searchlight he had just put on his water tower, and he happened to turn it down the road, where it streamed into the eyes of Cal and his two girls.

"'Here come one o' dem powerful racin' cyahs, to jedge by dat 'ere headlight,' said Col. 'We'll jest hustle to de side o' de road fo' safety till she's parst, ladies.'

"So they hustled up against the hedge, and the planter, after playing the light along the road for about a minute, suddenly turned it off.

"Cal gave a grunt of astonishment.

"'Jee-rusalem!' he said. 'How fast dat cyah muster been a-goin'! Here she's done parst us by, an' we didn't even see her!"

His Chief Desire.

General Pershing told in Paris a story about a young American soldier.

"He talked a lot on the voyage over," said the general, "of the delight he would take in sightseeing when on leave.

"'Don't miss Notre Dame cathedral in Paris,' said a French volunteer.

"'You bet, I won't!' said he.

"'Don't miss Westminster abbey in London,' said a Scot.

"'No, siree! But, say, fellows,' the young soldier declared, 'the thing I'm craziest of all to see is the Church of England.'"

No Doubt.

Upson—Smith's wife has lockjaw.

Downey—It must be a very painful sort of affliction.

Upson—Yes; unspeakably so.

Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN

usually

PICK UP

after they change to the delicious, pure food-drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

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THE COMPANY IN LINE OF SKIRMISHERS.

The company in skirmish line executes a number of commands as if in close order, except that the skirmish intervals are maintained. For this reason the movements are, in the nature of things, less precise, but they approximate those in close order.

Thus, the company in line of skirmishers advances, halts, moves by the flank or to the rear, obliques, resumes the direct march, passes from quick time to double time by the same commands as in close order.

"Company right (left)" by the skirmish line is executed as explained for the front rank in the school of the company. That is to say, we have now a single rank extended by twice the number of men, at half-pace intervals, or 15 inches apart (approximately a yard of front to each man, as against 22 inches in close order, which single rank may be turned on a fixed pivot precisely like the front rank of a company or a platoon.

"Company half right (left)" is executed in the same way, except that the line is halted when it has swung around to an angle of 45 degrees.

The rules for the deployment of a company are necessarily less simple than those for the deployment of a squad; for there is a double consideration to be borne in mind. In the deployment of the company, the individual squad must be deployed, but it must also be deployed with reference to and in conformity with all the other squads of the company. For this reason, it is necessary, as a part of the preparatory command, also to establish a "base squad" which is to serve as a guide to the line.

The preparatory command is, therefore, "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center)." If the company is in line, this designates the actual right (left or center) squad as the base squad. If the company is in column of squads, the command, "Guide right (left)" designates the leading squad, upon which the other squads will deploy either to the right or left. The command "Guide center" designates the center squad, which may or may not deploy without advancing further according to directions; the other squads conform to it, and the guide thereafter is center, unless otherwise.

To repeat, the base squad, designated as above, advances or not at the command of execution, "MARCH," depending upon the point chosen by the captain on which the base is to rest. The corporal of each of the other squads commands his men, "Follow me," or "By the right (left) flank," dependent upon whether the command to deploy is given when the company is in line or in column of squads.

If in line, the corporal marches his men off by the right or left flank, as the case may be, until he has sufficient interval in which to deploy. The squad nearest the base squad deploys first after the base squad, the second squad from the base deploys next, and so on, until all the squads are deployed.

If the company is in column of squads, at the preparatory command, the corporal, as has been said, gives "Follow me," and at "MARCH," he places himself in front of the squad and leads it into place. The squad remains at close order until it reaches the skirmish line, to which the corporal takes it by the shortest route. No. 4 of the rear rank, however, steps into the place of the corporal in the front rank and marches there as long as the corporal remains in front of his squad. Arriving on the skirmish line abreast of the squad ahead, the squad then deploys.

DEPLOYING THE COMPANY IN LINE.

The base squad, as we have seen, deploys as soon as it has a sufficient interval, and the other squads of the company are deployed as soon as they reach the general line, but if tactical considerations demand it, squads may be deployed before reaching the line. Otherwise, each corporal when he reaches the line gives the command, or signals with his arm, "As skirmishers." His squad thereupon deploys and halts abreast of him.

An orderly progress of the whole line is of first importance, and for this reason the deployed squads preserve a general alignment toward the guide. Nevertheless, the different squads, within their respective fronts advance according to how best they may progress, owing to peculiarities of the ground, or the possibilities of cover. On halting, the men in all cases face to the front, which (in combat or extended order) is always the direction of the enemy. Even when a squad marches to the rear, it faces to the front immediately upon the halt. At the halt, also, the men must take advantage of cover—by lying down if no more complete cover is available.

Being in line, to form skirmish line to the front, the command is as follows: "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center), MARCH." If marching, the corporal of the base squad deploys it and moves straight to the front. When his squad has advanced to the point on which the captain desires to form the skirmish line, the captain commands, "Company, HALT." The squad then halts and the other squads halt on the same line.

If the guide is right (left), the other corporals move to the left (right) front, and in succession from the base place their squads on the line. If the guide is right—observe—the squad must advance to the left front; if the guide is left, then to the right front. If the guide be center, the other corporals move to the right or left front, according as they are on the right or left of the center squad, and in succession from the center squad place their squads on the line.

If at a halt, the base squad is deployed without advancing. The other squads are then conducted to their proper places by the flank. Interior squads may be moved when squads more distant from the base have gained comfortable marching distance. That is to say, while the squads deploy in succession, according as they are near the base, it is necessary first for the other squads to clear a front for them by marching off on the flank.

At this point it may be explained that, as in the close-order drill, attention has so far been confined to the company and the squad, without reference to the platoon. This has been to avoid confusion. As a general principle, however, it may be said that the rules for the deployment of a platoon are the same as those for the company. Yet by this time the new soldier will have comprehended the importance of the platoon in that it combines both the functions of the squad and the company.

MORE COMPANY DEPLOYMENTS.

When the company is in column of squads, to form the skirmish line to the front, the command would be, "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center), MARCH!" If then marching, the corporal of the base squad deploys it and moves straight to the front; if at a halt, he deploys it without advancing. If the guide be right (left), the other corporals move to the left (right) front, and in succession from the base place their squads on the line. If the guide be center, the corporals in front of the center squad move to the right; if at a halt, to the rear. The corporals in the rear of the center squad move to the left front, and each, in succession from the base, places his squad on the line.

The company may also be deployed in an oblique direction, whether in line or in column of squads. The captain points out the desired direction, and the corporal of the base squad moves in the direction indicated. The other corporals, with their squads, conform. To form the skirmish line to the flank or rear, the line or column of squads is turned by squads to the flank or rear; it is then deployed as described. The intervals between the men are increased or diminished as already described in the school of the squad, although it may be necessary to add to the preparatory command, "Guide right (left or center)."

To assemble a company deployed as skirmishers, the captain either designates or takes his post in front of the element on which the company is to assemble. At the command, "Assemble, march," the men move promptly toward the designated point and the company is reformed in line. If it is to be assembled by platoons, the platoons are first conducted to the designated point by the platoon leaders, and the company is re-formed in line.

The platoons individually may be assembled by the command, "Platoons, assembly, march!" This is then executed by each platoon as described for the company. But it may also be desired to assemble certain platoons, one or more, and this may be accomplished by the command, "Such platoon(s)—that is "The first and second platoons," or "Lieutenant Blank's platoon"—"Assembly, march." The movement, as said above, is then executed by the designated platoon or platoons as described for the company.

It must be admitted that deployments by the company are at first confusing to the new soldier. But if he attends strictly to his corporal, and remembers his instruction in skirmishing for the squad, he will have no difficulty. All that devolves upon him will be to do his individual share, and this, in practically all cases, is confined to what he has learned in the school of the squad. It is for his noncommissioned officers to handle the squad in a way to conform with the rest of the platoon or company. Nevertheless, the new soldier—the intelligent American soldier—will want to know why he is called upon to execute certain movements, as well as how to negotiate them. This he can readily learn if, while performing his own duties to the best of his ability, he keeps a close eye upon the composite movement around him.

An Aged Gander.

The birds that live to a great age are comparatively few. Gulls have been known to reach forty years, parrots frequently live eighty years, and swans nearly as long. Ravens and owls usually die somewhat younger, but there is good reason to believe that eagles and falcons sometimes live more than one hundred years. Of barnyard fowls, ducks and geese live longest. Mr. D. MacLachlan of Islay, Scotland, writes to the Field that he has a gander that is now sixty-six years old. For forty-five years it belonged to the proprietor of a hotel at Bridgend, Scotland. Twenty-one years ago the father-in-law of the present owner bought it. Mr. MacLachlan says that the gander looks as well and as young and seems as active as it ever did. There is no doubt about its age.—Youth's Companion.

An Easy Story to Tell.

"So you were in the battle of the Marne?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the tramp.

"What can you tell me about that great fight?"

"Not a word ma'am. I'm on my honor not to reveal a thing I saw or did. That's a very strict military rule."

Wind Resistance at Sea.

The problem of wind resistance to a steamship at sea has been studied in a very exact and careful manner. A miniature model of a 3,000-ton freighter was built in exact proportion and tested against an artificial breeze in a specially built tunnel. It was found that a 30-mile gale exerts a resistance of approximately 3,500 pounds against a steamer of the 3,000-ton size, and that such a wind alone will cut down her speed 5 per cent. When the indirect effects of the wind in raising a rough sea and making it difficult to hold the course are added the net loss in speed may be as high as 18 or 20 per cent. In a dead calm the air resistance is responsible for a lowering of the theoretical maximum speed by almost 2 per cent.

Sure of It.

"I have looked over this girl Will is so crazy about and I tell you, she won't answer.'

"Oh, yes, she will if anybody asks her."

Soyotes of Siberia

SCENES IN SOUTHERN SIBERIA

TUCKED away in southern Siberia against the Mongolian boundary is a little corner of land where perhaps more customs curious may be found than anywhere else in Asia, and that is saying a great deal. It is a country not easy to get into. From Krasnoiarsk, a station on the Trans-Siberian railway, there is a river trip of two days up the Yenisei to Minusinsk, which is a city of some pretentions, about 140,000 in population, and in many ways not unlike a hustling American city passing through its boom period. From Minusinsk there is a 72-mile stretch covered by wagon road in the curious Russian wagon called a taliega, then there is 120 miles by trail over the mountains and then another 156 miles by wagon road again.

For crossing the river a ferry is used most surprising to the traveler on first meeting, says a writer in Grit. One may come up to a river and hail the ferryman on the other side. Immediately a boat puts out driven by splashing paddle wheels of which the motive power is at first a puzzle; there is no smoke or steam and no gasoline popping. When the craft comes nearer, the secret is revealed. Three horses on a raised platform pull around a sweep attached to a vertical shaft which is itself geared to a horizontal shaft and drives the paddles.

Home of the Soyotes.

The native inhabitants of the extreme border region are a most interesting people. They call themselves Tubanulus, the Chinese call them Urinkhi and the Russians Soyotes. The strip they inhabit was for many years a "no-man's land," its ownership being in dispute between Russia and Mongolia. It is a beautiful, well-watered mountain country, rich in vegetation and in game, including many fur-bearing animals. Recently Russia established her claim to the country. The Soyotes are therefore now a Russian people. They are nomadic by nature, living in sheltered mountain passes in winter, on mountain terraces in summer and in the broad valleys in spring and fall. They migrate thus to get pasturage for their herds and flocks.

Some among them are cattle breeders; such live in tents, round like a cheese, 10 to 15 feet in diameter, made of felt an inch thick mounted on a lattice framework. Others are reindeer breeders who live in conical huts made like an American wikiup of birch bark and skins. Men and women dress in the same way, cloaks and breeches, made of furs and sheep skins in winter, and of cotton and Chinese silk in summer. They are fond of bright colors and are picturesque in their pointed hats and long flowing cloaks. They are fine riders, have excellent horses and train and take good care of them. But horse stealing is a virtue among them. Therefore the Russians on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," employ them as cowboys and shepherds.

All Thieves and Liars.

They are a quiet people, submissive to authority, kind to their wives, but thieves and liars all, and until recently practiced torturing as a form of punishment, including such pleasant practices as burying alive and freezing off the hands and feet, while ideas of morality are not highly developed among them. When a child is born, it is named after the first object seen by the woman after its birth. The results are both comical and poetic. The Soyotes pay their taxes in the form of pelts of squirrel, sable, fox, mink, marten, etc.

The Russian peasants here, not the Soyotes, carry on a kind of farming, probably the queerest in the world—elk raising. It seems that the Chinese who still cling to the medieval system of medicine which is mostly superstition and not altogether unlike witchcraft, prize nothing more for their prescriptions than the horn of the elk in the velvet. They send agents all over Siberia to buy this commodity, and since elk are getting scarce, the price is going up and the canny peasants see chances for big profits in raising the beasts for their horns. They get $4.50 a pound for the horn, $6 if the elk has been shot and still has its skull bones, and a pair of antlers will weigh up to 70 pounds—a fair profit, considering that after harvesting his horns you still have your elk for next year's crop.

Communal Elk Farms.

There is indeed a craze for elk-farming; even villages have communal elk farms. The elk are pastured in enclosures surrounded by ten-foot fences and are bred like cattle while fresh wild elk run down by peasants on snow shoes, are added to the herd every winter. The business may be profitable for the peasant but it is anything but pleasant for the elk. When it comes time for dehorning the poor beast is thrown and held down while a peasant hacks away at his antlers with a saw, usually a dull one. The operation may take half an hour, and all this time the animal shrieks in agony. And the peasants say it does not hurt, that he merely cries from fright!

East may be East, and West, West, "and never the twain shall meet," as Kipling says; but here certainly North and South meet. For while elk flourish in this land of contradictions and reindeer as well, yet one of the popular beasts of burden is the camel—Lapland and Arabia. The camel is a most satisfactory animal for packing goods over the trail in winter. He costs only $50, will carry a 600-pound load faster than a man can walk, and will make a four days' trip with no food whatever provided only he be given from time to time a little weak tea. Tea might be expected to be popualr along the border between the Russian and Chinese empires, but for camels—well, at least, it seems odd.

Because the national ownership of the land was in dispute, some gold-bearing gravel deposits, the existence of which was known, have never been worked. Now that the Russians have definite possession, these prospective gold mines are attracting people into the country and when transportation facilities are improved it will become better known.

Justification.

A former Berlin correspondent was talking about Admiral Holweg's book in justification of the submarine war.

"The Germans, with their queer, blind souls, can justify anything—anything, I mean, that they do themselves," he said.

"The Germans are like the lady who had a costly string of pearls sent home.

"'You ought to be ashamed to buy those pearls,' said her husband, bitterly, 'considering how I'm situated.'

"'Why, George,' said she, 'that's just it. Do you think I want everybody to know what a hole you're in?'"

The Tactful Writer.

When writing to those away from home or distant relatives or friends see to it that your letter fairly sparkles with cheer and good news. Bring a smile to the reader's lips and make him or her long to be with you to share the happy joys you tell about.

These are the kind of letters that go straight to the hearts of those who receive them. The vast majority of us have a full measure of cares and responsibilities to contend with, but everyone of us can often think a happy thought or speak a good word and we should in all fairness pass it on.—Exchange.

Picking Fruit With a Net.

An ingenious method of gathering fruit, which reduces the fruit picker's work to a minimum, makes use of a large net suspended above the ground directly under a tree and does away with the usual fruit picking harness buckets, pails and baskets, says the Popular Science Monthly. The fruit is dropped from the tree by the picker and it falls into the net and rolls down through a cone-shaped canvas spout into a barrel or fruit box. The net is held taut by a framework supported by iron posts driven in the ground.

Judges Love Profession.

The great majority of judges have possessed a strong love of their profession, some even for the technical part of the law. Lord Wensleydale once apologized for his late arrival at a dinner party, informing his hostess that he could not tear himself away from a "beautiful demurrer."

Mr. Justice Patteson found so much pleasure in his work on the bench that he was afraid that he might continue it after his increasing deafness made it expedient in the public interest that he should retire, and he exacted a promise from a friend—which was faithfully fulfilled—that he would tell him immediately he thought his impaired power of hearing unfitted him for the work.—London Tit-Bits.

For a Headache.

A throbbing, pulsating head will often feel relieved on the application of a cold compress. A foot bath, too, will aid, as it draws the blood away from the head. If neither of the above remedies avail, try applying hot and cold cloths alternately to the back of the neck.

An Analogy.

To renew one's youth! Is that only a fantastic dream, delusive mirage, or is it a promise? Sub-human nature offers a hint of this human experience. The new-born butterfly which, having dried its wings in the genial sunlight, has just flitted away across the garden, exhibits every mark and sign of youth. Last spring, this same creature was born a caterpillar. Between these two states of youth successive the one to the other there is no break in continuity of individual existence. From the laying of the egg to the spinning of the cocoon, the insect passes through all the natural stages of infancy, youth, maturity. But lo, a second youth!—Edward Lewis, in the Atlantic.

Don't Go Into Particulars.

A Cincinnati defendant in a divorce suit says he can appear at the gates of heaven and say: "I have never told my wife a lie in my life." Perhaps he can, but our advice is that all men avoid particulars and take their chances on: "God be merciful to me, a sinner."—Houston Post.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops—Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!!

Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of Its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY, Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent.

Art's Inefficiency.

"A successful marine painter acknowledges that he can't even row a boat."

"Well, well!"

"That's nothing. There's many a sweet singer of the bucolic life who doesn't know how to milk a cow."

A torpid liver prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently. Adv.

Not What She Thought.

Horace—There is something I've been trying to tell you for a long time, but—

Marie—Oh, Horace, not here before all these people. Wait. Come this evening.

Horace—It's merely that you have a streak of dirt down the middle of your nose, but I couldn't for the life of me get a word in till just now."

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catarrh? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

His Plea.

A negro who was well-known to the judge had been haled into court on a charge of having struck a relative with a brick. After the usual preliminaries, says Everybody's Magazine, the court inquired:

"Why did you hit this man?"

"Jedge, he called me a black rascal."

"Well, you are one, aren't you?"

"Yessah, maybe I is one. But, jedge, s'pose some one should call you a black rascal, wouldn't you hit 'em?"

"But I'm not one, am I?"

"Naw, sah, naw, sah, you ain't one; but s'pose some one'd call you de kind of rascal you is, what'd you do?"

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE

That's the Rule—Free Samples to Anyone Anywhere.

We have so much confidence in the wonderful soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for all skin troubles supplemented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap that we are ready to send samples on request. They are ideal for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SMALL BOY HAD NOTICED

That He Knew Man in Khaki as Marine Did Credit to His Powers of Observation.

A group of youngsters was playing on Riverside drive, says the New York Times. A military man, dressed in khaki and accompanied by a young lady, approached the group. The boys stopped their playing and, with nudges and gesticulation, were evidently trying to identify the man in khaki.

As the young lady and her escort drew nearer, one youngster with an air of superior knowledge informed his companions: "He's a United States marine."

Overhearing the remark, the young lady questioned the small boy: "How do you know he is a marine?"

"Why, lady," exclaimed the youngster, "he wears an ornament on his hat showing an eagle, globe and anchor, but doesn't wear any hat cord."

The colored hat cords, yellow, blue and red, help many civilians to recognize at once a cavalryman, an infantryman or artilleryman. However, the United States marine dressed in khaki is still an enigma to many persons who lack the powers of observation displayed by the small boy on Riverside drive.

Humor of Kultur.

"Here's a fruit tree, still standing. Why haven't you cut it down?" thundered the Teuton commander in France.

The young officer saluted stiffly and explained:

"We saved this tree to hang a pair of old peasants on. As it's their tree, we thought the joke too good to miss."

Might Work.

"We are extending too many speeches in the Congressional Record."

"What's the remedy, senator?"

"When a member gets tired let him continue his speech by means of a graphophone."

ON 'WHEATLESS DAYS' Eat **POST TOASTIES** (Made of Corn)

says Bobby

Spoken With Feeling.

"There are all sorts of synonyms for money in this country," said the talkative man. "We call it 'tin,' 'mazuma,' 'kale,' 'dough,' and a dozen other names I don't recall just now."

A solemn-looking man seated in one corner opened his mouth as if to say something and then closed it without a word.

"What is your favorite synonym for money?" asked the talkative person.

"'The unattainable,'" the solemn man replied, and then fell once more into deep thought.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Getting Old Too Fast?

Late in life the body shows signs of wear and often the kidneys weaken first. The back is lame, bent and achy, and the kidney action distressing. This makes people feel older than they are. Don't wait for dropsy, gravel, hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Use a mild kidney stimulant. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of elderly folks recommend them.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. R. H. Slater, 2401 Roanoke Ave., Newport News, Va., says: "My back pained so badly, it felt as though sharp knives were piercing me. Often I had to scream with the pain. I could hardly take a deep breath without having sharp twinges across my kidneys. Hearing Doan's Kidney Pills praised so highly, I used some and they relieved the trouble. Whenever I have used them since, they have helped me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Test.

"How shall I know whether or not I love a girl well enough to marry her?"

"Well, my boy, imagine her on a hot, sticky day, bending over a washtub, scrubbing your underclothes as your mother used to do. Picture her, as you enter, stopping her work and wiping the perspiration from her face with the corner of her apron. If you feel that you would still care to kiss her; that she'd still look as good to you as she does in her party togs, go right ahead and marry her. She's the girl."

A New Excuse.

"James, you are a dollar short in your pay this week."

"Yes, my dear. I had to meet the installment on my Liberty bond."

Some clubs cause scolding wives and some scolding wives cause clubs.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Affliction and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S

ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES

positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefitted and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur

Purifies

(All Druggists.)

Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Corym Girls' Club gives free $1.00 introducing package of "Corym-Rinova." An exquisitely perfumed Face Creme, giving a clear, velvety, radiant complexion. Send 25c for packing and mailing. Corym Products Co., 505 Duke Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

$5,000 to $15,000 From One Acre of Land This is fact, not hot air. Ginseng, Golden Seal and facts from Geo. Harrison Day, Woodland Park, Ont.

IF YOU want to hear about something better than any oil or mixing proposition you ever heard of, address John A. Nicol, Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Start a Mail Order Business for yourself; 10,000 valuable manufacturing formulas; no two alike; 15c each, any two for 25c. Complete classified descriptive list free. Oliver ED. WARD, 5423 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago.

BIRDS ON FIGHTING FRONT

Coots and Moor Hens Indifferent to Gunfire and Nest in Marsh Near Front-Line Trenches.

Bird lovers at the front have from time to time supplied many delightful stories about the strange ways of the birds in the neighborhood of the firing line. One of the latest, from a gunner, is worth quoting, if only because of the glimpse it affords of somewhere in France, which, like so many other somewheres, some British soldier has come to know in its every stone and tree.

"The marshes," the gunner says, "are occupied by many waterfowl. Coots and moor hens are supremely indifferent to gunfire, and I know of several pairs nesting in a marsh not a hundred yards from the German front-line trenches. The marsh contains a lakelet and an ancient gnarled hawthorn tree which has somehow escaped destruction, and in this a wood pigeon has built a nest and is sitting. In pools and reedy marshes to our left numerous wild ducks are living. Early every morning they fly over the German lines, returning in the evening."

He then goes on to speak about the cuckoo and to tell that there was a keen competition among the men in the trenches to be the first to hear it. "There is a fascination, also," he adds, "in seeing a fresh bird and trying to identify it without any book of reference. This was the case with the oriole, when several of our mess had heated arguments on the matter, aided by a Frenchman, who we afterward found out knew nothing about the matter." There is a curious incongruity about it all, but that is typical of so many things at the front.—Christian Science Monitor.

COLLIDED WTH A BUMBLEBEE

Aviator Finds There Are Other Things Besides Airplanes That It Is Not Safe to Encounter in the Air.

Birds and airplanes are not the only flying things with which it is possible for an aviator to have a serious collision. The author of "Tales of the Flying Service" gives as an instance a strange accident that occurred in France.

Not long ago, he says, I ran across an aviator I know, looking very much annoyed and with one eye seriously obstructed by a large contused swelling on his cheekbone. Thinking that he had had a smash of some kind, probably a bad landing in which he had been pitched against the front of his machine, I asked him what had happened.

He explained that about six hours earlier he was starting out on a fast biplane, and was going full speed on the ground in order to get a good jump into the air, when he met a large-sized bumblebee going in a hurry in the opposite direction.

"You see," he explained, "I was doing about sixty knots due east, and he was doing between thirty-five and forty knots due west, and he was a large bee, and the impact was something terrific. And," he added vindictively, "I hope he has spilled all his honey and that he's still unconscious!"—Youth's Companion.

Pershing in Paris.

This story comes direct from France, and therefore lies under no possible suspicion of being of pacifist manufacture or German inspiration. An enormous crowd was gathered in the Place de la Concorde waiting for General Pershing and his staff, whose approach along the neighboring streets was harbingered by cheers like those which accompanied Marshal Joffre's progress up Broadway and Fifth avenue.

In the very first rank of the expectant multitude was a very joyous individual indeed. At the first glimpse of the Americans he tossed his cap into the air and yelled "Hurrah! Here's the Salvation Army!" In spite of the solemnity of the occasion everybody within hearing laughed as well as cheered.

Raise Ichneumon Flies.

The most destructive enemy of the cabbage and related crops is the cabbage butterfly. This lays its eggs upon a cabbage leaf; the eggs hatch into green caterpillars and these eat the leaves. In 1883, says the Journal of Heredity, an ichneumon fly was imported from Europe to keep the cabbage butterfly in check. The fly lays its eggs in the body of the caterpillar, the larvae which hatch from these eggs eat the caterpillar's insides, cut their way out through the empty skin and spin cocoons from which the flies emerge.

"It is interesting to note," adds the Journal of Heredity, "that the parasite is in turn preyed upon by a superparasite, a little chalcis fly, 'and so on down ad infinitum,' no doubt."

Bald-Headed Eagle.

The bald-headed eagle is a sea-eagle selected as the national emblem of the United States. Its markings are familiar, though the term "bald" is to be referred, not to the absence of feathers, but to the effect produced by the white feathers on the head. In size, it corresponds nearly to the golden eagle whose length is about three feet and extent of wing seven feet. The bald-headed eagle lives mainly upon the fish which it seizes along the seashore and around lakes and rivers. The nest is built on a high treetop or upon a rocky cliff. The eagle is used as an emblem on coins of the value of a quarter and above. The gold coin of the United States valued at $10 is called an eagle. There are also half eagles and double eagles.

The Connecting Limbs.

"Painting is the intermediate somewhat between a thought and a thing."—Coleridge.

Daily Optimistic Thought.

The infinitely little have a pride that is infinitely great.

Strong Team.

Temperature and labor are the two real physicians of man.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. D. B. Jones is spending this week at Rehoboth.

Walter E. Harris is spending sometime with his parents at Bridgeville.

James Mannering, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. W. A Scott.

Misses Ethelwyn Maloney and Arrelia Lattomus spent the week-end at Rehoboth.

Rev. E. H. VanDyke, of Parksley, Va., spent the week-end with the family of D. B. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buyzr, of New York, spent last week with her sister Mrs. Henry Austin.

Mrs. B. G. West, Misses Lillian West and Anna Jones have returned from a week's stay at Rehoboth.

Mrs. George M. D. Hart attended the funeral of her cousin Mrs. Morris, of Phoenixville, on Tuesday.

Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Camden, N. J., spent the week-end with her mother Mrs. Anna Richardson.

Mrs. Harry Hart and son Henry returned home Monday after spending a month with Mrs. George M. D. Hart.

Mrs. Clara Knotts left town recently to spend several months with her son G. Lloyd Knotts and family at City Point.

Mrs. Nan Poke and niece Miss Edna Strong, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. George M. D. Hart several days the past week.

Mrs. William Smith, son and two daughters motored from Cleveland, Ohio to visit her brother-in-law D. P. Hutchison.

Mr Michael Cale, of Philadelphia, after an absence of 35 years from Townsend where he was raised, attended the annual reunion at Union M. E. Church last Sunday.

WARWICK

Miss Bessie Gunkel is visiting friends in Rehoboth.

Preaching Sunday evening at 7.30 P. M. Christian Endeaver at 7 P. M.

Mr. Leland Price entertained Mr. William Gilpin, of Elkton, over Labor Day.

Miss Jodie Stearns is entertaining her cousin Miss Edith Lee of Philadelphia.

Miss Eula Vinyard returned home on Monday after a week's stay at Ocean City.

Miss Clara Blackburn, of Wilmington, is visiting at the home of Mr. R. B. Merritt Sr.

Mr. Harry Holden and daughter, of Chester, spent Sunday and Monday with his father Mr. John Holden.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King Sr., entertained Mr. and Mrs. Howard Phillips, of Wilmington over Labor Day.

Mr. F. Bernard Jr., of Kennett Square and Miss Mamie Merritt spent several days last week in Atlantic City.

Mr. D. S. Cannon, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with his wife, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lofland.

Re-union at Old Union Church

The annual reunion of Old Union M. E. Church near Townsend, last Sunday was attended by large crowds at both services, and was a day of great interest and pleasure. The morning sermon was delivered by Rev. George Dolson of Asbury Church Wilmington. Rev Mc Mann of Smyrna circuit had charge of the afternoon service and he was assisted by Rev. Eddie H. Van Dyke formerly a missionary in Japan, but now doing work in Delaware and residing in Virginia. This was his first visit to his old home church in 50 years.

Glasgow Presbyterian Church

An all-day meeting will be held in the Glasgow Presbyterian Church on Sunday September 9. An effort has been made to have this an Old Church Home Sunday service. It is desired that former members of the congregation who are living in neighboring cities and towns shall avail themselves of this opportunity to worship once more in the church of their fathers.

ATTRACTIVE

Auction Sale

—OF—

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHOATS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT MY STABLES IN GALENA, MD.,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1917

beginning at 11 a. m., sharp,

25 to 30

HORSES, MULES & COLTS

ABOUT 40 HEAD CATTLE

50 Shoats From 20 to 50 lbs.

Lot of Farming Implements

Consisting of 2 Farm Wagons. 3 Binders, several Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, etc; in fact, everything that takes to till a large farm. Will sell implements first, beginning promptly at 11 o'clock.

this sale.

If you want to buy or sell any stock, this is the place to come.

Sale, rain or shine. Terms Cash.

S. G. CALDWELL.

My next sale after this will be Sept. 29.

FOR SALE!

Hupmobile

1913

31 Model

Good Running Condition.

J. C. ALSTON.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City

August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood

September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING.
MONDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY.
During SEPT. 1917,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 27th, 1917
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING SEPT. 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT LEE SPARKS OFFICE, IN ODESSA
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26th, 1917
From 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

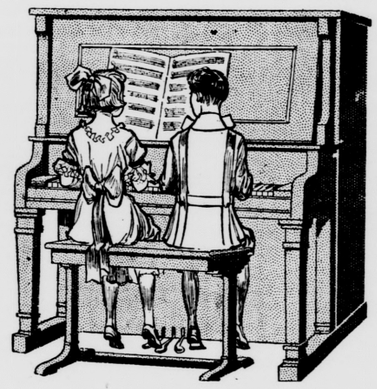
Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON.
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

Prepare Your Children

for their places in life

Don't sentence your Children to a hum-drum existence. Don't let their finer natures remain dormant---undevolped.



Give your children a Musical Education--Teach the boys and girls to appreciate all that is beautifull in the great wonderland of music, fit them to take their proper place in life. Music has a refining influence upon young folks, makes them appreciate home, and draws about them a broader circle of desirable friendship.

You haven't done your Full Duty by merely seeing that they secure a schooling, a training in business or the household arts. If their appreciation of things beautiful and sweet in life is not encouraged, their older days will be dull indeed.

Where there are CHILDREN there should be a

"PIANO"

Our terms are easy and prices from $100 for a used Piano up to a $1000 for a Mathushek Grand.

Something to suit all tastes and pocket books.

G. W. HUVER CO.

1031-33 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VICTROLAS & RECORDS

PIANOS & PLAYERS

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel in Middletown, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON TUESDAY,
THE 11TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917
At 10 O'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot, or parcel of land situate in Middletown aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a stake on the South side of Lake Street; thence North eight and three-quarters degrees West, thirty-seven perches and twenty-two links to William Brady's line; thence with said Brady, North eighty degrees East nine and eight-tenths perches; thence South eight and three-quarters degrees East, thirty-six perches and seventeen links to a stone; thence South eighty-one and one-quarter degrees West, nine perches and nineteen links to the place of Beginning. Containing two acres and forty perches of land more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Rachel Turner, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Wilmington, Del. August 24, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917,
At 10 O'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate viz:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land situate in the city of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit;

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Scott Street, at the distance of eighty-nine feet eleven inches northerly from the northerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly parallel with Tenth Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Scott Street forty feet; thence easterly parallel with Tenth Street one hundred feet to a point in the said westerly side of Scott Street and thence thereby southerly forty feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edith M. Craig, Executrix of John Craig, deceased, and Edith M. Craig and to be sold by

THEODORE W FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 28, 1917.

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will sell without reserve on the "W. W. McCoy farm," near Cecilton, Md.,

Tuesday, Sept. 11, '17

At one o'clock, P. M.

Sheep

75 well bred stock ewes, also 6 bucks. Their sire will be exhibited at the sale, he is a thoroughbred and cost $65 at a year old. These ewes will pay for themselves in wool and lambs before the note matures.

Terms of Sale

Twelve months with approved security at 5 per cent. interest from date.

JOS. P. ALGIRE.

Geo. W. Padley, Auctioneer.
Edgar McCoy, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner Eleventh and King Streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917,
At 10 O'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL, that certain lot or piece of land situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue at the distance of one hundred and forty feet southerly from the southerly side of Anchorage Street, thence westerly, and parallel with Anchorage Street, one hundred feet to a point, thence southerly, and parallel with Sixth Avenue ninety-two feet to another point, thence easterly, and parallel with Anchorage Street, one hundred feet to a point on the said westerly side of Sixth Avenue; and thence thereby northerly ninety-two feet to the place of Beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edith M. Craig, Executrix of John Craig, deceased, and Edith M. Craig and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 28, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By VIRTUE OF writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917,
At 10 O'clock, A. M.

the following described real estate viz:

ALL, that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Brown Street at a distance of one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; thence westerly along said northerly side of Brown Street, one hundred feet to a point in the northeast corner of Brown Street and Seventh Avenue; thence northerly along easterly side of Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-two feet to a point; thence easterly and parallel with said Brown Street, one hundred feet to a point, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-two feet to place of Beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edith M. Craig, Executrix of John Craig, deceased, and Edith M. Craig, surviving Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 28, 1917.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3508 W

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasure

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Rturned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

For Sale!

FARQUAR TRACTION ENGINE

20 Horse Power in good condition. Owner has no further use for engine. ALFRED McDOWELL,
Marshallton, Del.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Armstrong farm at Glasgow, Del. 264 acres. Right price.
MRS. JOHN W. DERRICKSON,
"Ginn's Corner",
Townsend, Del.

WANTED—White girl between the age of 16 and 35 years to assist with housework in a doctor's home in Philadelphia. Apply to
MRS. ELIZABETH VINYARD.
Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Four Courtland Carriages, one new, one nearly and one in good condition. One family carriage, in fair condition. Will sell reasonable.
A. LEE ORRELL,
Odessa, Del.

LOST OR STRAYED—A valuable Chesapeake Retreaver dog, answers to the name of "Rex," Dark brown and recently clipped. Reward of $10 will be paid for his return, or information leading to his recovery.
JAMES S. MOORE,
Middletown, Del.
Phone--248R31.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.